THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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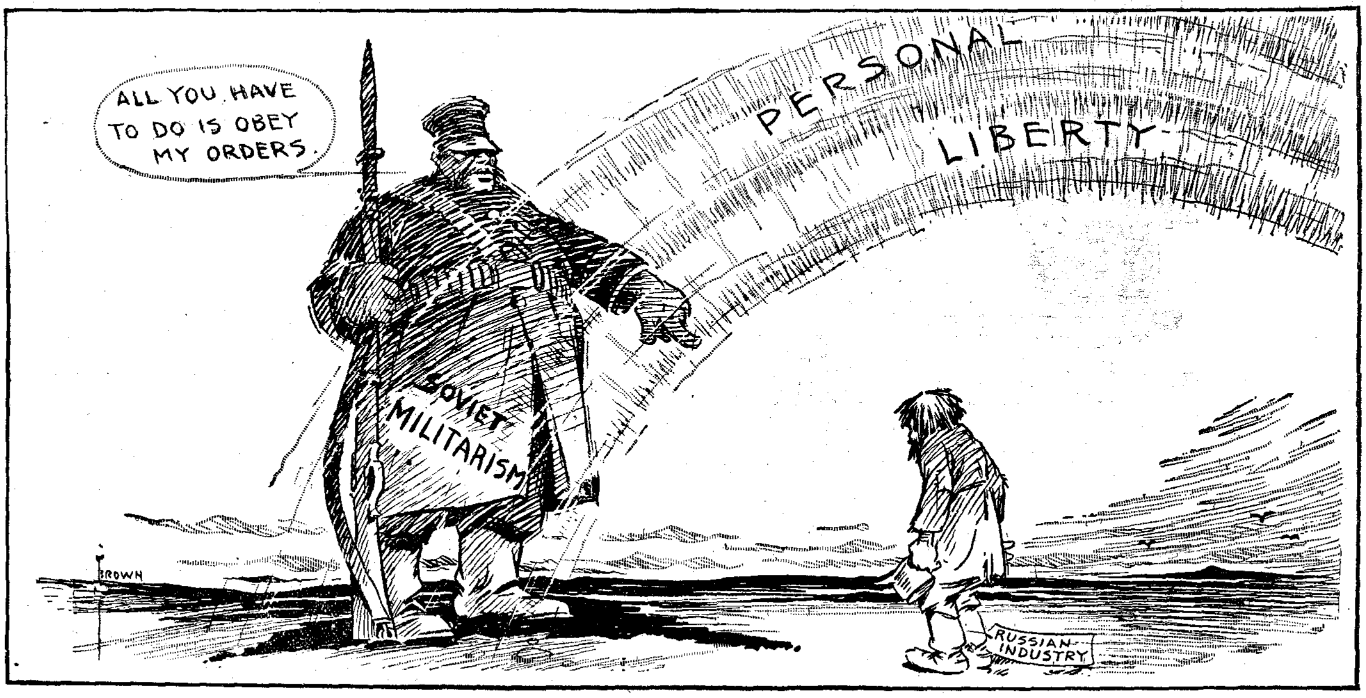
TO CURE RUSSIA BY "ABSENT TREATMENT"

A GROWING DISPOSITION to "let Russia alone" is noted by an observant paragrapher, who explains it on the theory that "the outside world has entirely exhausted its vocabulary." This attitude of "hands off," remark our editorial observers, is in effect the policy upon which President Wilson urges the Allies to unite for a solution of the baffling and ominous problem with which Soviet Russia challenges the world. The importance of this problem, all agree, can not be exaggerated. "The two immediate obstacles to world reconstruction," avers the New York *Globe*, "are Bolshevism and the unsettled German indemnity." "It is in the relations between central Russia and the surrounding smaller nations that lies the real problem of peace and reconstruction," says the New York *World*. Mr. Hoover recently reminded us that Russia presents the most tremendous problem now before the world; and his paper, the Washington *Herald*, declares that "until the Allied Powers have at least a semblance of an agreed Russian policy, chaos is certain to continue." "President Wilson proposes a policy of hands off," it adds, "and this may help clear the air." "The time is ripe for a unified Russian policy on the part of the Allies," avers the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which thinks that this policy "should follow the lines laid down by President Wilson." Both Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik spokesmen in this country, it is interesting to note, find something to praise in the President's proposal, but correspondents report that it is received coldly by the French press, and with a mingling of praise and criticism by the English papers. "Does Mr. Wilson think America can join the League for five or ten minutes whenever it wishes something, and then get out before it is called on to assume responsibilities?" asks the Paris *Journal des Débats;* and the London *Westminster Gazette*, conceding that the President's proposal "contains much sound sense," goes on to say: "But when he asks the Allies jointly to guarantee the territorial integrity of Russia, we are compelled to remark that America refuses to share not only in that guaranty but in a guaranty of the integrity of other European states which are members of the League." "We wonder if we are reading the 'Arabian Nights,'" exclaims the London *Chronicle*, after also touching on America's attitude toward the League of Nations. Another objection, raised by the Chicago *Tribune*, is that the President's proposal will be interpreted as directed at the Japanese occupation of Vladivostok and other points in the Siberian Republic. In raising this issue, *The Tribune* declares, Mr. Wilson is preparing "an unnecessarily embarrassing diplomatic situation" for his successor to inherit.

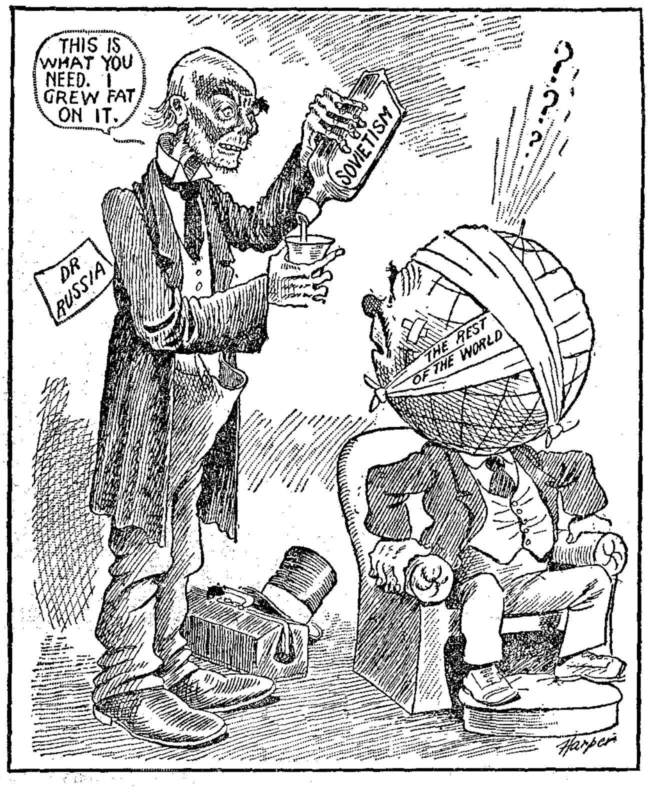


THE END OF THE BOLSHEVIK RAINBOW. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Mr. Wilson's proposal of a unified Russian policy for the Allies is contained in a note to the League of Nations on the Armenian situation, which he characterizes as "but one detail of this vast Russian problem." This note, which is addrest to Paul Hymans, President of the League Assembly, and signed by Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, reads in part:

"There is bitter distrust and fear of war along all the Russian borders. It seems futile to attempt to bring peace to the Caucasus, if the result is merely to free the forces there engaged for new campaigns on other sectors of this long front. The distressful situation of Armenia is but one detail of this vast Russian problem, and the President most earnestly urges his conviction that it is only by a general and comprehensive treatment of the whole problem, only by full and generous cooperation of the principal Powers, that a hopeful approach to the pacification and independence of Armenia can be found.

"The attitude of the President toward those now in power in Russia has been frequently and clearly exprest. He regards the Bolsheviki as a violent and tyrannical minority, by no means representing the real desires and purposes of the Russian people. But he has never believed that the problems raised by this *coup d'état* could be solved by military action from outside. He now hopes that the recent tragical events on the Polish front and in the Crimea have convinced all the world that armed invasions is not the way to bring peace to the people of Russia.


THIS IS WHAT YOU NEED. I GREW FAT ON IT.
SOVIETISM
DR RUSSIA
THE REST OF THE WORLD
? ? ?
Harper

BUT THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME SUSPICION THAT THE DOCTOR HIMSELF IS NOT IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*

"The rapidly shifting events of recent months have only strengthened his conviction that the Russian revolution, beneficent in its main purposes, must be developed to a satisfactory conclusion by the Russians themselves. Help may from time to time be given from outside and voluntarily received, but attempts at military coercion can but end in disaster. . . . . .

"The unrest and instability along the border are caused by bitter and mutual distrust. The struggling new nationalities which were formerly part of the Russian Empire are afraid to disarm and return to the works of peace because they distrust the Bolsheviki and fear new aggressions. The Soviets contend that they are afraid to demobilize because they fear new attacks.

"The great impediment to peaceful reconstruction in those troubled border territories, the imminent danger of new hostilities, is caused by the utter confusion between offense and defense. Unless this distinction can be clearly defined there is not only small hope of peace but no hope of a clear perception of who is responsible for new wars.

"It is, therefore, the thought of the President that the present moment offers a peculiarly pressing challenge to an attempt at general pacification on the Russian borders along these lines. Such an attempt seems to the President the logical outgrowth—in fact, the only logical development—of the request to mediate in the Armenian conflict, and he feels bound in conscience once more to call this matter to the attention of the associated nations.

"It is obvious to all that these small struggling border states will not attack great Russia unless encouraged by promise of support from the stronger Powers. The President, therefore, believes that the *sine qua non* of an attempt at pacification must be a public and solemn engagement among the Great Powers not to take advantage of Russia's stricken condition and not to violate the territorial integrity of Russia nor to undertake themselves any further invasions of Russia, nor to tolerate such invasions by others.

"Such a public agreement would in effect say to those now in power in Russia: 'You are not menaced from outside. The Great Powers have voluntarily guaranteed you from attack. You can have peace if you want it.'

"The responsibility for any new war which might break out on the Russian border would then be clearly placed."

Copies of this note are to be circulated in Russia and in all the border states involved in the Russian problem, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*. In New York, A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, representing in this country the Russian anti-Bolshevik democratic forces, issues a statement in which he hails the note as a fulfilment of the President's promise "to stand by Russia," and goes on to say:

"President Wilson justly contends that the struggle against Bolshevism should not take the form of a struggle against Russia. Lloyd George's well-known unfortunate utterance that it is not in the interest of Great Britain to see the reestablishment of a strong and united Russia gave the Bolsheviki a great deal of comfort, fired with patriotism the ranks of the 'Red' army now built upon principles of universal compulsory service, and thereby strengthened the Bolshevik rule. The Polish offensive in the spring, combined with the Polish demands, besides territory of Russian Poland, for nine additional Russian provinces where the Poles constitute not more than 5 per cent. of the entire population, produced the same effect.

"The Bolsheviki must be deprived of the pose of national defenders of Russia and of the possibility of referring to foreign foes as the reason for keeping a large 'Red' army. The Russian people who are still continuing their struggle against Bolshevism must be given the possibility of concentrating their effort upon the internal factor that destroys Russia's life without any fear of foreign intrigue and invasion behind their backs."

At the same time some of Bolshevism's champions in this country welcome the note for what they call its "recognition" of the Soviet Government. Thus Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, who was statistician for the Soviet foreign trade bureau conducted here by the recently deported "Ambassador" Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, remarks that "until recently President Wilson denied that there was anything like a Soviet Russian Government, but now, on the eve of his moving-day, he recognizes the fact that there is some sort of government in Russia." The President's note, says one of Mr. Martens's legal advisers, "merely shows that it has been proved that the Soviet Government is so firmly established that nobody can interfere with it, and that it might as well be left alone to work out Russia's destiny."

Another view, apparently more widely held in this country, is that the Bolshevik Government is already tottering, and that absence of interference from without will hasten its fall. "Mr. Wilson's note is based upon the belief in Washington that the Bolshevik régime is crumbling," says the Manchester *Union*, which adds:

"It appeared practically simultaneously with a memorandum of 200 printed pages, issued by the State Department, the burden of which is the impending break-up of Russian Communism into contending groups as evidenced by the appearance and open warfare of these groups since the Second Congress of the Communist Internationale. Official Washington appears to be pretty thoroughly committed at present to this idea of relatively speedy collapse of Bolshevism through internecine strife and the note must be read in the light of this belief."

The Springfield *Republican* reminds us that "Paris is the center of the agitation for a new drive against Soviet Russia, which elsewhere commands little enthusiasm in view of the dismal failure of Baron Wrangel's campaign," while "in England the only influential bitter-ender is Winston Churchill, who is said not to have abandoned his project for using Russian militarism against Bolshevism." But "Mr. Wilson recognizes that the Bolshevik régime has only been strengthened by the foreign wars it has had to carry on," says the New York *Evening Post*, which believes that "to eliminate outside interference and to leave the Soviet rulers face to face with the internal problems of their own creation is to confront the Soviets with an ultimate test." The same paper continues:

"The only question is whether the Allied Governments will consent to a formal pledge not to attack Russia. This would be tantamount to admitting that they have hitherto been engaged in unjustified aggression. The Allies might reply that there is no more need of guaranteeing Russia against attack than of guaranteeing any other nation which chooses to live in peace with the outside world. But in essence Mr. Wilson is right. Whether by formal declaration or by acts that speak louder than words, the Allies must make it plain for themselves and for the border nations under their protection that the Russian people is to be left to deal with its Soviet rulers as it pleases. . . . . . .

"Mr. Wilson's policy is based on these realities. The cure for Sovietism us to let it alone."

The President's message on Russia is peculiarly opportune, several papers note, coinciding as it does with the deportation of Mr. Ludwig Martens from this country and with the meeting in Paris of the remnants of Russia's duly elected Constituent Assembly, which was dissolved by the Bolsheviki three years ago. This meeting, under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier, had for its purpose the union of all Russian revolutionary and democratic elements into an organization which could speak in the name of the Russian people and direct the fight on the Bolsheviki. According to a Paris dispatch they formed an "exile administration" to "take over the control of Russia when Bolshevism fails." In the New York *Tribune* we read further:

"The factions represented in Paris include all currents of Russian democratic and revolutionary thought—Constitutional Democrats, Social Revolutionists, Social Populists, and others.

"These factions, which have been at loggerheads for the last three years on how to fight Bolshevism, have at last, according to information reaching here, achieved a unity of aim and program and have elected a committee of nine, headed by Alexander Kerensky, Paul Miliukoff, and Nicholas D. Avksentieff, three of the foremost chieftains of the pre-Bolshevik period of the Russian revolution, to represent the interests of Russia abroad and guide the movement in and out of Russia, for the speedy overthrow of the Soviet Government.

"The new movement, it is announced from Paris, will be sharply divorced from the efforts made hitherto by White Guard generals to drive the Bolsheviki out of Moscow. It will have as its basis a program calling for the establishment of a democratic government in Russia, the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the restoration of all civic and political rights proclaimed by the March revolution.

"The new Russian center founded in Paris, which is the first of its kind since the overthrow of the Provisional Government that can be regarded as truly representative of the overwhelming majority of the Russian people, it is learned here, has the support of the Briand ministry in France and is regarded with distinct sympathy by the American Government."

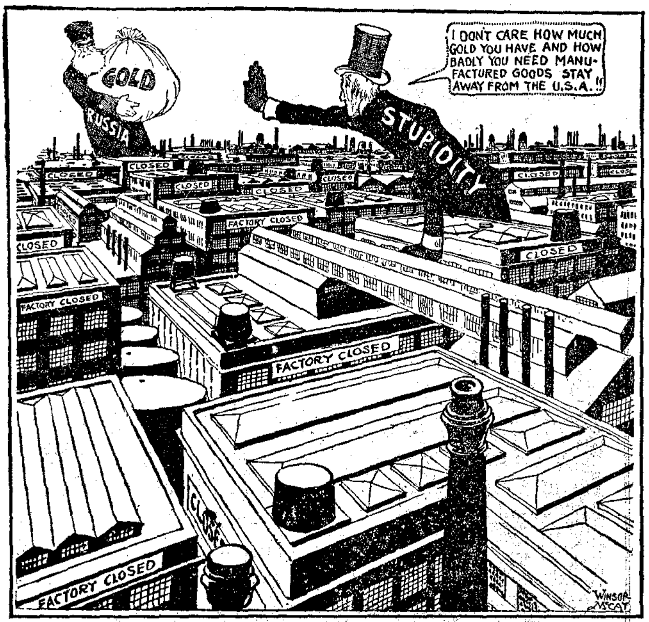
It is a political axiom that when the pressure of foreign war ceases, internal criticism begins, the Boston *Globe* reminds us. And it goes on to say:

"There is no country in Europe which has not learned this truth anew since the armistice. As long as men were in the trenches there was a grim necessity that the people behind them be united. No one could say a word against his Government without seeming to betray the Army at the front. But just as soon as Germany surrendered, war-solidarity gave place everywhere to the contention of factions. Lloyd George, alone of all the heads of great states which fought in the war, has survived the assaults of political opponents.

"The probability that the Russian Government will now be subjected to criticism from its own people is because there is no new invader at the border."

"Hasn't the world had enough experience with other formulas applied to Russia to welcome a formula of peace?" asks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "Europe is weary of the hopeless task of killing Bolshevism by superficial irritation," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which continues:

"Unquestionably the efforts of the Allied nations to hasten the downfall of Bolshevism have proved far from helpful. The Soviets, posing as defenders of 'holy Russia' against foreign aggression, have been strengthened rather than weakened by the misguided and half-hearted efforts of the Western nations. At present only two courses are open. One is to leave Russia absolutely alone. The other is to wage a great war. The world will not consent to a great war. Any little war, or any encouragement of revolution by foreign aid, will avail nothing."


I DON'T CARE HOW MUCH GOLD YOU HAVE AND HOW BADLY YOU NEED MANUFACTURED GOODS STAY AWAY FROM THE U.S.A.!!
GOLD
RUSSIA
STUPIDITY
CLOSED
FACTORY CLOSED
WINSOR McCAY

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WHO WILL SUFFER MOST?

—McCay in the New York *American*.

"The less we meddle, the sooner Russia will throw her pirates overboard," declares the Baltimore *Sun*. The President's note is "an appeal to common sense," says the Grand Rapids *News*. But the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* thinks that his plan, if carried out, "could only secure an armistice between Russia and her harassed neighbors," because "a permanent peace can not be had so long as the Bolsheviki rule Russia and the Great Powers maintain their present attitude toward that authority." The President "aids the Bolshevik power, both in Russia and outside of it, by throwing the weight of his influence against any interference with its supremacy," declares the New York *Tribune;* and the Detroit *News* discovers in his attitude "a curious conglomeration of the theory of watchful waiting and of the doctrine of the sacredness of the *status quo* as taught in Article X of the League."

The policy Mr. Wilson proposes, thinks the New York *Weekly Review*, is admirable as far as it goes, but—

"It would not cause the Bolsheviki to withdraw from Armenia, nor would it reassure the other border states or nerve them to defend themselves against Soviet aggression. With this negative declaration should be its positive complement. There should be an engagement equally solemn to defend these border states against Soviet attack. Now is the time to announce with authority that if Moscow picks a quarrel in the spring and the 'Red' armies cross their frontiers, they will be met with armed force. It may be good Tolstoyan doctrine to sit with your fingers crossed and 'clearly place' the responsibility for the new war, but it will not save to civilization the poor little border nations against a ruthless and cynical enemy."

THE NEW GERMANY

REVOLUTION WITHIN and territorial losses along its borders have produced a modern Germany vastly different from the nation which "stood forth in shining armor" only three or four years ago. On the 18th of January, this year, occurred the semicentenary of the founding of the German Empire, an event that stirred publicists all over the world to compare the Germany that was with the Germany of to-day. "If seven years ago one had been asked to look ahead to this fiftieth anniversary," observes the New York *Times*, "it would have been predicted that it would be celebrated with such triumph and jubilations as the world has rarely seen. The German dynasty, Government, and people could have been counted on to do something colossal on an anniversary which could so truly be called golden. . . . But last Tuesday saw no expressions of friendship coming in from foreign peoples. It found a Germany universally regarded with suspicion and resentment, and so weak that its ill-will to the world, tho everywhere taken for granted, aroused no particular apprehension. The dynasty glorified in 1871 was in exile, the military caste which had glorified it was in at least temporary eclipse. Such commemoration of the day as openly took place in Germany was regarded by large factions of the German people as little better than a treasonable demonstration against the existing Government, and the memory of 1871 was equally bitter among those who saw in that great day a splendor such as Germany might never attain again, and in circles where it was regarded as the beginning of the march to destruction. In all history there can hardly be found so complete a peripety as the story of the rise and fall of the German Empire."

In one basic respect, however, it appears that the world at large has been inclined to overestimate the "fall" of the nation from its previous high state. The present population of Germany, according to official government statistics just made public, says a Berlin dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, is placed at 60,282,000. This is some 5,000,000 more than the most reliable previous estimates, notably that in the Statesman's Year-Book for 1920, which placed the "probable population" at 55,086,000. Since the total population in 1914 was 64,925,993, the new government figures show that Germany has lost only four and a half million net population by war and annexation, or less than half the estimated number. Figures taken from the recent German census throw light, also, on the reported sufferings of German children through shortage of the milk supply. The number of cows at present in the country is placed at 16,500,000. The ratio of cows to population, even tho comparing unfavorably with the American total of 68,232,000 in a population of about 105,500,000, is seen to be not hopelessly small. In 1914, with a population about 4,500,000 larger than at present, Germany owned 22,000,000 cattle; in 1916, 21,000,000.

Territorially, Germany proper has not suffered anything like the immense losses which have been borne by her partners in the war. The European area, as shown on the accompanying map, is reduced from a total of 208,780 square miles in 1914 to a present total of 171,910. These figures, which represent a combination of statistics compiled by the Statesman's Year-Book for 1920, *The Geographical Review* (New York), and the Mathews Northrup Map Works of Buffalo, may be subject to slight revision. In Africa, where the country's huge territorial losses occurred, the Government has been forced to give up an empire almost four times as large as the present republic. German East Africa, conquered by the British in 1918 and now called "Tanganyika Territory," was 384,180 square miles in extent and supported a population, according to the World Almanac for 1921, of 7,650,000. German Southwest Africa, with an area of 322,450 square miles and a population of about 150,000, was conquered by the British in 1915, and made a protectorate under the Union of South Africa. These great tracts were chiefly valuable, in the view of most British authorities, as German stepping-stones on the way to India. Of the territorial losses of Germany in Europe, it is noticeable that more than three times as much territory goes to Poland as France received in the much-discust annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The following table, compiled from the Statesman's Year-Book and *The Geographical Review*, gives the disposition and extent of the lost German lands:

	Square Miles
German territory lost to France	5,604
German territory lost to Denmark	1,533
German territory lost to Poland	17,756
German territory lost to Belgium	386
German territory lost to Memel	965
German territory lost to Danzig	579
In the plebiscite areas Germany may lose	11,910
The Sarre Basin which will be placed under the Government of the League of Nations	220
Total	38,953

Allowing for the loss of all the territory shown here, the total present extent of the republic is 169,827 square miles, some two thousand miles less than the figure previously mentioned as the more probable area.

This reduced and fallen Germany, as it may appear from certain view-points, does not seem either greatly reduced or permanently fallen to French statesmen on the other side of the Rhine. There is a motto formed in letters of bronze on the colossal monument of the Emperor William I. at Coblenz which fits the situation, remarks Paul Le Faivre, a writer in the current number of *La Révue Universelle* (Paris). It is the refrain of one of the most popular songs sung by passengers on the Rhine steamers. An English translation of the French translation of the German original might run:

> Close up your faithful ranks—
> The good old days will come again.

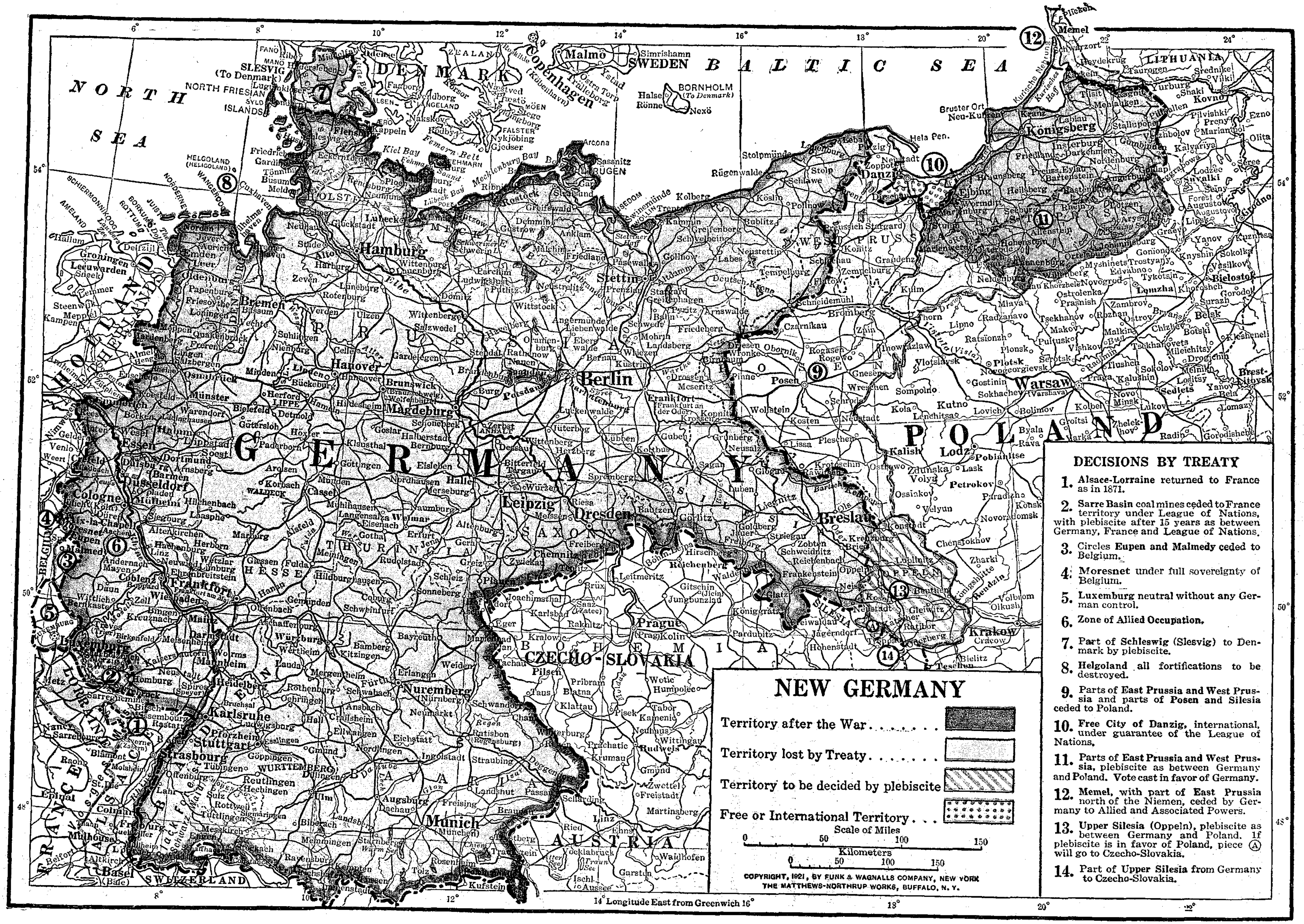
"The old Rhine, they feel it running in their veins . . . with its majesty and its attributes," says this observer, who sees everywhere a "reaction against the vision of defeat presented on all sides." In the meantime, America has largely withdrawn from the Rhine territory left to her guard until Germany complied with the peace terms, and the place of the Americans has been taken by French troops.

The German author of "J'Accuse," writing in the current issue of *The Yale Review* (New Haven), says that of Germany's two dangers, either of which would make it a menace to the world, the danger of reaction is greater than the danger of Bolshevism. Regarding the present army he writes:

"Picture to yourself this force obedient to its Monarchist leader, a general who desires, and can desire, nothing more ardently than the earliest possible return of the beloved Hohenzollerns, under whose rule Germany prospered brilliantly and whose defeat resulted from that 'dagger-thrust in the back,' the German revolution. . . . This year on the second of September, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, which even during the last years of the imperial régime had passed unobserved, Herr von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief, issued the following proclamation in the official order of the day:

"'To-day, the anniversary of Sedan, we call to mind our fathers and predecessors of fifty years ago. Mere holiday rejoicing is not becoming in this time of great distress. Let us observe the day with the proud knowledge that we are worthy of our fathers, in quiet hope for Germany's future, and with high resolve to keep alive in the *Reichswehr* and among the people the spirit which after the victory of Sedan led us over hundreds of battle-fields in the West and in the East.'

"The spirit which 'led us over hundreds of battle-fields' has brought Germany to beggary. . . . It is this spirit . . . that the chief of the new German army now summons from the lower world to assist at the celebration of a victory of half a century ago—a Pyrrhic victory which was the first step toward the ruin of the Germany of to-day."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BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
SWEDEN
LITHUANIA
HOLLAND
BELGIUM
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BOHEMIA
POLAND
GERMANY
Copenhagen
Malmo
Berlin
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Stettin
Danzig
Königsberg
Memel
Posen
Warsaw
Lodz
Krakow
Prague
Munich
Nuremberg
Frankfort
Cologne
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NEW GERMANY

Territory after the War . . . . ▓

Territory lost by Treaty . . . . ☐

Territory to be decided by plebiscite ▨

Free or International Territory . . . ⁘

Scale of Miles 0 50 100 150

Kilometers 0 50 100 150

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DECISIONS BY TREATY

1. **Alsace-Lorraine returned to France** as in 1871.
2. **Sarre Basin** coal mines ceded to France territory under League of Nations, with plebiscite after 15 years as between Germany, France and League of Nations.
3. Circles **Eupen and Malmedy** ceded to Belgium.
4. **Moresnet** under full sovereignty of Belgium.
5. **Luxemburg neutral without any German control.**
6. **Zone of Allied Occupation.**
7. Part of **Schleswig** (**Slesvig**) to Denmark by plebiscite.
8. **Helgoland all fortifications to be** destroyed.
9. Parts of **East Prussia and West Prussia** and parts of **Posen and Silesia** ceded to Poland.
10. **Free City of Danzig,** international, under guarantee of the League of Nations.
11. Parts of **East Prussia and West Prussia**, plebiscite as between Germany and Poland. **Vote cast in favor of Germany.**
12. **Memel, with part of East Prussia** north of the Niemen, ceded by Germany to Allied and Associated Powers.
13. **Upper Silesia (Oppeln)**, plebiscite as between Germany and Poland. If plebiscite is in favor of Poland, piece Ⓐ will go to Czecho-Slovakia.
14. Part of **Upper Silesia** from Germany to Czecho-Slovakia.

WHEN THE WORKERS OWN THE WORKS

HARD FEELINGS between employer and employee would seem to be completely blotted out, banished, effaced, and obliterated when the employees become their own employer and the workers own the works, as the papers say they do in the "Norfolk idea." By this plan labor is using its own accumulated capital to compete with the capital of others in buying and conducting the Crescent Iron Works. Last fall, says an Associated Press dispatch from the Virginia city, the Crescent plant was faced by a strike at a time when an outstanding mortgage became due. The International Association of Machinists, having ready funds, bought the mortgage, gained control of the works, kept the plant's employees working at top wages, and later inaugurated three shifts per day. By so changing the personnel as to allow each employee to work three days a week, twice as many men, who theretofore had been without work, were given employment. The industry in Norfolk was saved an expensive period of inactivity, the Association was saved about $200,000 cash which in the ordinary course of events it would have had to pay out in strike benefits, and the city was saved the loss in trade which would have resulted from a strike.

In this experiment, thinks the Fargo (N. D.) *Courier-News*, "labor has demonstrated that it may be its own boss in many industries if it will be economical and use its savings for the purchase of shops and factories." Editors throughout the country favor the idea; even *The Wall Street Journal* declares that the scheme "will not have a word of discouragement from wicked Wall Street." As this financial paper explains:

> "There is nothing revolutionary, Soviet, or syndical in what is called the 'Norfolk idea.' This factory run by the union capital of union savings is not even cooperative. It properly establishes its own credit at the banks. It obtains the necessary lever to secure control of the works by buying up an overdue mortgage, and it voluntarily establishes a closed shop, which is only saying that it limits the profits of the business to its own partners. The scheme is entirely salutary and sane."

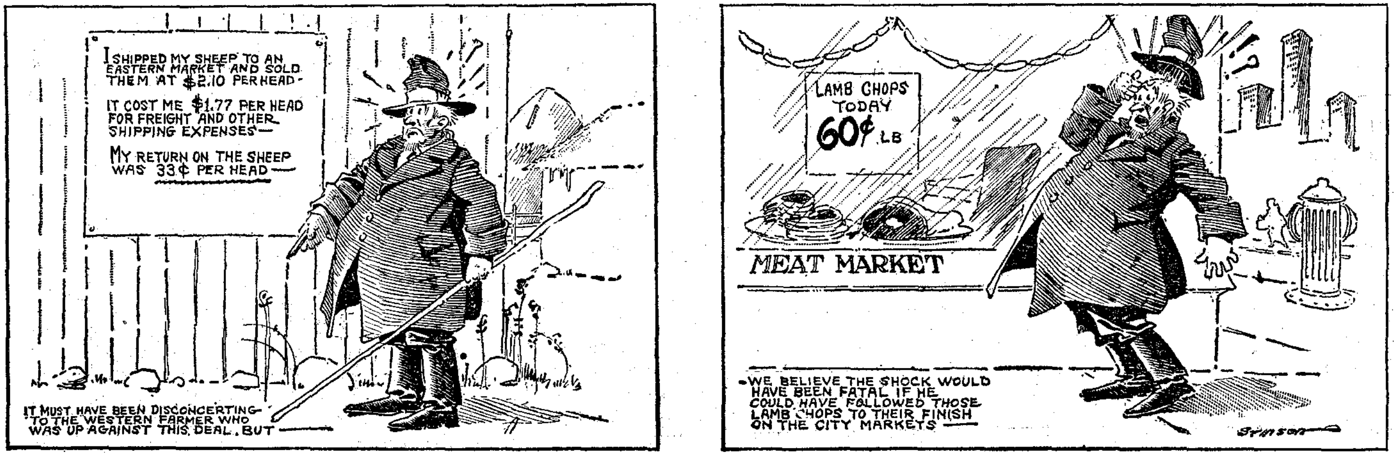
"At this particular time, when capital and labor seem to be locked in a finished fight over the question of open or closed shops, any suggestion of a feasible compromise, or any idea that is based even on a constructive rather than a destructive opposition, ought to command attention and demand a fair consideration," declares the conservative Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. "Any laboring man has a right to become a capitalist if he can," believes the Springfield *Republican*, and the Chicago *Daily News* goes further when it says that "there is no reason why union-labor should not invest available funds, or even borrow capital on adequate security for investment in productive enterprises."

The Providence *Journal*, however, thinks that in the "Norfolk idea" the machinists have had presented to them "only one side of the question of labor and capital." "Nothing is said of periods of industrial depression and losses from various causes," adds *The Journal*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* also is frankly critical of the "Norfolk idea." It remarks:

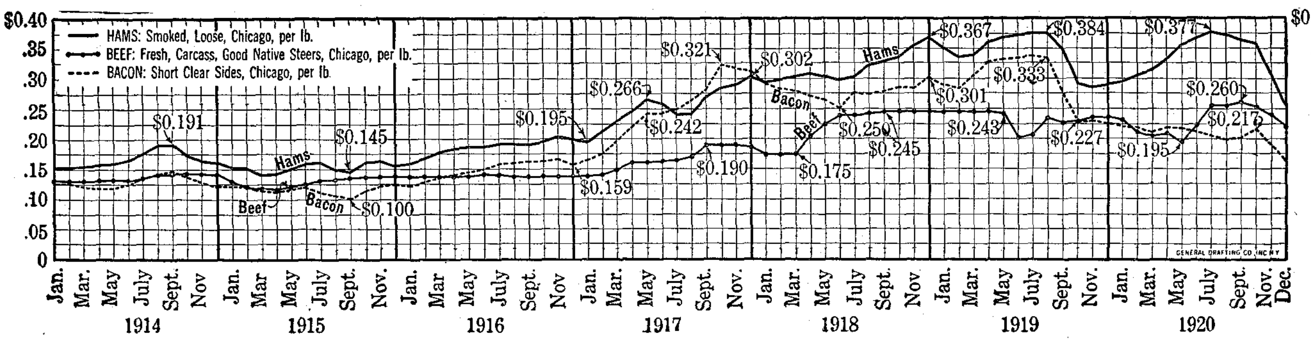
> "As a method of solving the problems of industrial relations or of enabling labor to attain many of the ends which it is now seeking, the plan, for the present at least, is of little importance. Labor-unions are not possest of funds in anything like the amounts necessary for the control of even a small portion of the industries of the country. And even if they were able to buy control to an important extent, it would not be possible for them to maintain high rates of wages, full employment, and reasonable return on their investments along with reduced hours of labor and diminished output."

A BILL TO MAKE THE PACKERS BE GOOD

MR. SWIFT, MR. ARMOUR, MR. WILSON, and the others who transform live steers into cuts or cans of beef for our tables, are dangerously exposed at once to the attacks of the consumer who thinks he pays too much for his meat and the wrath of the farmer who feels he is paid too little for his cattle. This double hostility has been responsible for ten years of agitation in Congress for regulating the meat-packing business, and this agitation has finally borne fruit in the passage of the Gronna bill by the Senate. This bill, which must now be acted on in the Lower House, orders the meat-packers to give up their stock-yard interests, prohibits monopolistic and unfair practises in the packing business, and provides for permanent regulation of the industry by a Federal Live Stock Commission. Undoubtedly, comments the New York *Tribune*, this comes in response to demands of live-stock raisers, consumers, and wholesale and retail competitors of the packing companies. But, it asks, "will intrusive government regulation reduce the cost of distribution and thus give the stock-raiser higher prices for animals on the hoof and the consumer lower prices for meat? There is flat contradiction in the prophecies." Or, as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* puts it, "when the live-stock growers want more money for their cattle and the consumers want their meat at lower costs, it is pretty hard to devise a law that will serve both purposes." With these considerations in mind, the New York *Commercial* comes to the conclusion that the bill is to the interest of the farmer and not the consumer, that there is nothing in it to give any assurance that it will mean cheaper meat, but that there is actual reason to believe that its effect will be to make meat dearer. This business man's paper thinks that sheer prejudice against the packers in particular and big business in general can be held responsible for the passage of this bill, which was put through by the votes of Senators of agricultural


I SHIPPED MY SHEEP TO AN EASTERN MARKET AND SOLD THEM AT $2.10 PER HEAD-
IT COST ME $1.77 PER HEAD FOR FREIGHT AND OTHER SHIPPING EXPENSES—
MY RETURN ON THE SHEEP WAS 33¢ PER HEAD—
IT MUST HAVE BEEN DISCONCERTING TO THE WESTERN FARMER WHO WAS UP AGAINST THIS DEAL, BUT
LAMB CHOPS TODAY 60¢ LB
MEAT MARKET
WE BELIEVE THE SHOCK WOULD HAVE BEEN FATAL IF HE COULD HAVE FOLLOWED THOSE LAMB CHOPS TO THEIR FINISH ON THE CITY MARKETS —
STINSON

IT'S A STEEP ROAD FROM FARM TO CITY TABLE. —Stinson in the Dayton *News*.



COURSE OF MEAT PRICES DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

From data supplied by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Repeated from last week's issue.

States largely irrespective of party. The Washington correspondents also observe that the bill is aimed at the "Big Five" packers and that one of its important results, if it finally becomes a law, will be to "drive them out of the business of canning fruits and vegetables and otherwise doing what amounts also to a general wholesale grocery business." Advocates of the legislation in the Senate contended, as their arguments are summed up in the dispatches, that the business of supplying meat to the public is clothed with a "public interest" and that regulation is necessary because of the alleged monopolistic and unfair practises of the big packers. As the Baltimore *Sun* notes editorially:

> "A portion of this argument was weakened when Attorney-General Palmer gained his decree separating the packers from their ownership of stock-yards, terminals, etc. But the essential fact remained that an absolute grip on meat distribution in this country was held by a handful of men, who had aroused the opposition of many producers of live stock on the one hand and the consumers on the other. It is not denied that the centralization of the packing business has meant a great constructive advance in many ways. But their constructive achievements were deemed to be secondary to the menace to the public interest involved in their power."

Farmers generally have been wanting regulation of the packing industry and their view is exprest clearly by the editor of one of Senator Capper's farm weeklies, *The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze* (Topeka):

> "The meat-packing industry has reached the stage where Federal control is necessary. Almost all the producers are for it. There is a general belief that too much power in this business is in the hands of a very small group of men. National control will have an important psychological effect on consumers and producers. In times of abnormal prices, if there are abrupt increases in price levels the consumers will have more confidence in the necessity for such advances. In periods of deprest prices, such as the meat industry has suffered in the last few months, the producers will be better satisfied. Wise Federal control also will aid the packer by helping to establish this feeling, which is in all too many cases lacking now."

But there are farm journals which take a different view. Government control of private enterprises, says the editor of *The National Farmer and Stock Grower* (St. Louis), means repression and repression means restraint, "to crush and to quell," and "that is going to be the result of government repression of the enterprising spirit which is the life and soul of the great packing industry and which has sold American meat products at the uttermost ends of the earth and was the most efficient American agency during the war." In Chicago, the chief center of the meat-packing industry, *The Daily News* finds it difficult to perceive "why, in view of the existence of the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act, it should be deemed necessary to legislate specifically to prohibit the packers from maintaining monopolies restraining commerce or engaging in unfair practises. Is there not sufficient legislation already on the statute-books—if enforced—to prevent monopoly and unfair competition?" The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, in another meat-packing center, wonders if the Gronna bill is not an admission of the futility of our existing antitrust laws. If we are to have bureaucratic regulation of the packing industry, it asks, why not similar regulation of steel, or oil, or the building trades, and whither does such a policy as this lead?

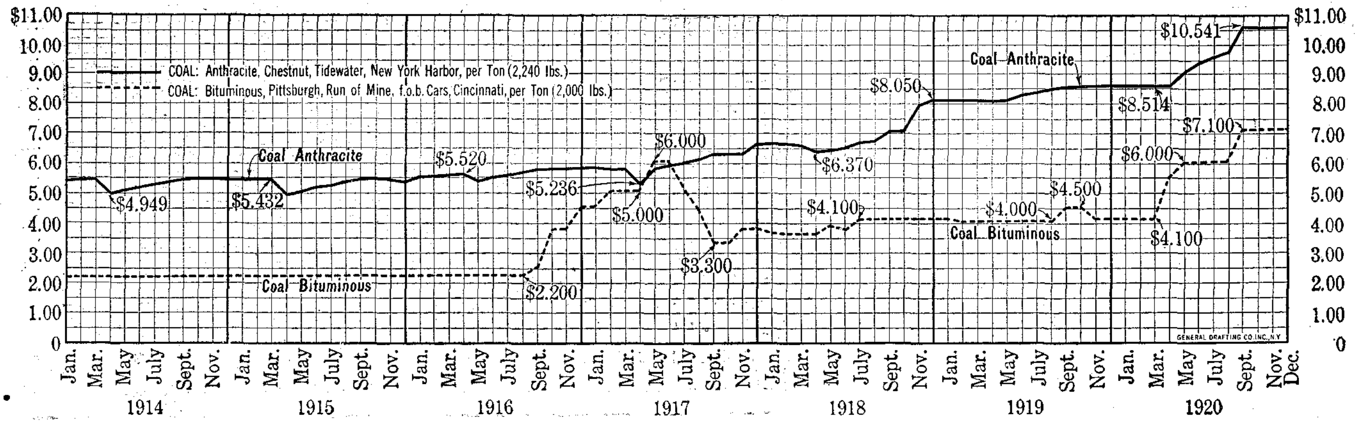
> "Does it not inevitably lead to governmental regulation of all business concerns which have reached a point where competition is menaced and in the end the inclusion of all business under bureaucratic regulation? Governmental regulation of business is worse than State Socialism. It is a half-baked Socialism, a bureaucratic paternalism in which the Government goes into partnership with private business. May we not be driven ultimately to State Socialism as a relief from government-controlled private interests entrenched in Washington for the purpose of control? The problem of preventing monopolistic practises is difficult, but we do not believe the resources of law and rigid enforcement of law have been exhausted. The bill is evidence of the bankruptcy of Congress in courage and intelligence. The country seems to be drifting into a bureaucratic receivership."

The most potent argument which the editor of the daily *Drovers Journal-Stockman*, (South Omaha, Neb.) offers against the Gronna bill is that it is "class legislation." While ostensibly aimed at the big packers, it is, we are told, "really intended to control the live-stock industry all the way from the original producer to the ultimate consumer." According to this authority "the producers themselves will be the principal sufferers from bureaucratic management of the industry." We turn again to Chicago to note *The Evening Post's* protest against the control of the city's greatest industry by a Federal board:

> "This business, with its hundreds of millions of assets, is to be ruled over by three $10,000 a year men to be picked by the President. Which means that at first one, and, later, all of them will be politicians who have been gently hoisted out of other jobs by a loving public. On the face of it the proposition seems utterly absurd. It takes men of the highest business ability to run the packing-houses and make them pay a 2 or 3 per cent. profit on the immense volume of their gross sales. These men are not $10,000 a year men or $50,000 a year men. They are bigger and abler than any man that can be hired; they have to be. It is a joke to supersede them by a group of three lame ducks. In the tight place where this nation's business finds itself to-day we do not believe that it can afford to experiment with one of its greatest industries by giving control of it to amateurs."

Speaking for the packers themselves, a representative of Swift & Co. denies as follows, the necessity of such regulation as that contained in the Gronna bill:

> "Our business is honestly conducted on such a small margin of profit that this profit has practically no effect on prices. We have no kind of agreement with any other packer to affect prices of either live stock or meats. There is no manipulation of prices and not a single proof of a manipulated price or of a monopoly profit has been presented.
>
> "There are plenty of laws on the statute-books to-day to keep us from combining or from resorting to unfair trade practises, and we are obeying these laws both in letter and in spirit."



HOW COAL PRICES HAVE CLIMBED IN THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

(This graph is reprinted from last week's issue, to illustrate the accompanying article.)

A FEDERAL CURB FOR COAL PRICES

THE COAL INDUSTRY WAS WARNED last fall by Senator Calder, of New York, to reform within a month, and materially reduce coal prices, or the Government would take drastic action. "The threat of Senator Calder, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction, that he would recommend government control and operation of the mines if profiteering did not stop, so far has failed to produce results," notes the Brooklyn *Citizen,* which goes on to suggest that "perhaps a few indictments and prison sentences will have a better effect." "In other words," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "fair warning was given to the coal profiteer, and the implication is that he regarded it as an empty threat," for Senator Calder recently introduced a bill providing means by which the Government can take over the production and distribution of coal in an emergency. It is significant that not only is the coal industry trying to defeat this bill, according to Washington dispatches, but "Congress is halted by the organized labor lobby, which has discovered a paragraph in the bill authorizing the President to operate the mines and railroads in an emergency in order to provide coal for the people," we are told in the Indianapolis *News.* "No blacker record has been disclosed in all the exposures of American business than that of the coal-producers and jobbers," declares the Fargo (N. D.) *Courier-News,* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us that while "Federal interference with business is always a perilous adventure, the coal-profiteer has himself to blame for what is impending."

"But has the President the power, or can Congress in peace times clothe him with authority to regulate the fuel industry of the country," asks the Omaha *Bee.* "Is coal-mining a government function, the same as railroading or steamboating?" *The Bee* wishes to know. According to the Boston *Herald's* summary of the Calder bill, its leading provisions are—

> "A licensing system for all operators and dealers in order to enforce the reporting of accurate figures; the authorization of the President to fix maximum prices, commission, and margins over the whole or any part of the United States, whenever emergency threatens either unreasonable prices or shortage of supply or imperils the public health; the authorization of the President to deal in coal and control its production, movement, and distribution, 'so that the Government and not those self-interested' shall operate the coal industry in time of emergency.
>
> "In order to prevent the multiplication of profits between dealers, and thus increasing the cost to the consumer by a series of paper sales—that is, by 'pyramiding'—the bill imposes a tax on broker's sales above a certain margin, and increases that tax rapidly upon all subsequent sales between dealers; thus the Senator would 'drive coal in a direct channel from producers to consumers.' Methods similar to those applied to the railroads in the Clayton Act are designed to prevent profiteering through subsidiary or affiliated concerns. The proposed law gives Federal administrators access to any needed documents, empowers them to compel the appearance of witnesses and the production of documents at inquiries, penalizes refusals to appear and the making of false entries in business records.
>
> "No license is required of an operator or dealer whose gross sales during the last fiscal year were less than $50,000. The bill is based on the public health and welfare, on interstate commerce, and on the taxing powers of the Government. No new machinery is created. By using experienced agencies now in existence, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Geological Survey, Senator Calder designs to lessen rather than increase the burden now on the coal industry."

Bituminous coal is being offered freely at prices below the cost of production, and the market is suffering from "the general depression and a vast overproduction," we are told in a bulletin of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York. This state of affairs, points out *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), is in direct contrast to the coal market of last September, when Secretary Baker conducted "a most remarkable series of transactions," authorizing War Department purchasing agents to pay as high as $11 a ton for coal "at the same time the Bureau of Mines paid but $4 to $5 a ton," and the Navy, which commandeered this necessity, "bought coal for $4 and $4.50 a ton." "By this buying blunder," goes on this service publication, "the taxpayers were robbed of enormous sums—Senator Kenyon says three and a half millions—for at the time the War Department bought its coal the open market for coal was very much like the open market for Army-Navy football tickets at two o'clock of the afternoon of the big game." There is little doubt, say many editors, that this huge transaction, when exposed, showed the necessity of such control of the coal industry as Senator Calder proposes. Should the bill become a law, thinks Senator Calder, it will be impossible for speculators to create an artificial coal shortage. As he points out:

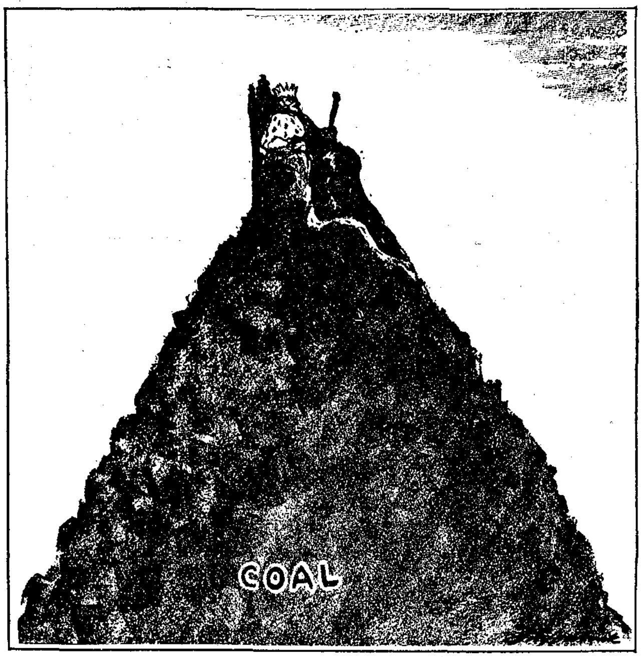
> "Primarily, this is a bill to provide for current, regular, impartial publicity by reports through government agencies of the essential facts concerning the coal industry and trade for the benefit of all concerned, instead of having the facts gathered by those in the industry and used or divulged only as suits their whim or purpose.
>
> "The Senate Committee on Reconstruction believes a regular and impartial disclosure of the facts of the industry by districts as to supply and mine costs and prices will do much to prevent continuance of recurrence of profiteering.
>
> "To enforce the giving of accurate figures, the bill proposes a licensing system of all operators and dealers, conditioned normally only on the furnishing of the required information. In any emergency threatening either unreasonable prices or shortage of coal supply and public health the President is authorized to fix thereupon maximum prices, commissions, and margins over the whole or any portion of the United States, as the situation may warrant, and he may then revoke the license of any one charging higher than the maximum prices fixt, and each such excess charging is also made a misdemeanor."

"Evidently the Senate is determined to locate the nigger in the coal-pile," facetiously remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* while the San Francisco *Chronicle* more soberly assures us that the actions of the coal operators heretofore have been "unspeakably stupid." However, "if the coal barons feel the pressure now, they will have only themselves to thank," we read in the Omaha *Bee*. Altho "coal prices have been reduced, . . . the increase in price between producer and consumer is still too great to justify a legitimate profit," maintains the New York *Commercial*, which goes on:

> "The plan by which Senator Calder hopes to relieve the situation is by turning the limelight of publicity upon the whole coal situation. In ordinary private business this might be considered carrying matters too far, but when it comes to supplying coal to the nation the business must be regarded largely as in the nature of a public utility. Coal is just as important as water, gas, or electricity, and if the furnishing of these commodities is under government supervision on the ground that they are public utilities, there seems little reason why coal should not be similarly included. Coal is used to furnish light, heat, and power just as are gas and electricity, and, in fact, except where there is water-power available, gas and electricity can not be manufactured without the use of coal."

With this view the Providence *Bulletin* and other papers are in full accord. "The mining, transportation, and selling of coal constitute a necessary public service as much as that performed by any public utility that can be named," declares *The Bulletin*. For this reason, and to make possible the economical operation of Shipping Board vessels, "the Government can do no better service for the people than to relieve them of the exactions of speculators and profiteers in coal," asserts the Washington *Post*. "This can be done if the will is there to perform it," adds this paper, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* recalls in this respect that "Charles Evans Hughes investigated the insurance business in his own State and was able to drive out the speculators and sharks, and more recently Samuel Untermyer produced evidence in the building-trade investigation that promises a measure of relief from the burdensome costs of construction that have created a nation-wide housing shortage." "Certainly," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, "some regulation or change of system is needed."

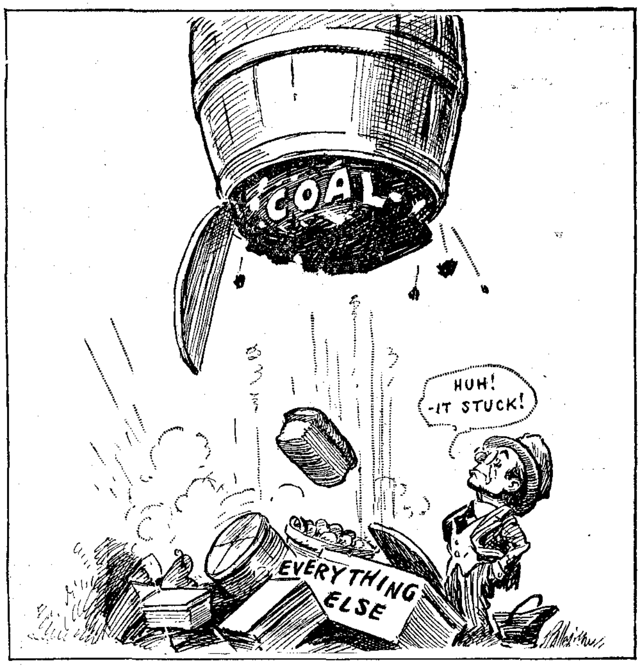
The Calder bill, which the Newark *News* considers "by far the most important piece of legislation of the present session," is not to be dismissed "as a mere fulfilment of the threat to the coal men made by Senator Calder." However, thinks *The News*:



THE LAST OF THE AUTOCRATS.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

> "That some project such as this would, with strong backing, find its way into Congress, if not at this session, then at the next or the session following, was inevitable. The spirit of the times was making for it. The long arm of the Federal Government, directed against hurtful practises in interstate commerce, has daily been growing stronger.
>
> "The Fuel Administration in the war, a strictly necessary thing, was unpopular. It succumbed unwept, unhonored, and unsung. But those who relied upon the economic maxim that a free price was a fair price got fooled, because certain busy gentlemen took it upon themselves to see that prices should be neither free nor fair, building up a neat little ring in which profits were passed around from hand to hand, and the ultimate consumer did not get his coal until he had greased the palms of half a dozen intermediaries. We are paying more for our coal now than under Mr. Garfield, and we do not like it very much. That is why such a measure as that introduced by Senator Calder and supported by Senators Edge and Kenyon, a trio that certainly does not bear the radical stamp, is likely to enlist quick approval."



WHEN THE BOTTOM FELL OUT

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

But, asks this same New Jersey paper, "are we ready to bring to bear the Federal power to regulate commerce between the States so that it will operate to control the coal business of the United States as a national utility?" And the Rochester *Post-Express* reminds us that "governmental regulation of industry was not an entire success during the war, least of all in the matter of coal." And now, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "Increased production of coal coupled with a world-wide lessening of demand due to industrial depression is bringing about a situation—if, indeed, it has not already brought it about—where speculation and profiteering in the fuel are impossible.
>
> "Legislation such as that proposed in the Calder bill can do little or nothing in the matter of reducing costs. If such legislation has any merit at any time it should be clear that at this time its enactment would partake of the nature of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.
>
> "As a matter of fact, any system of reports, licensing, and price control such as that proposed by Senator Calder is at any time of very doubtful merit. Confusion, friction, and unnecessary costs of such arbitrary government interference more than offset any advantages gained—to say nothing of abuses and indirect injury that are sure to arise. In these matters it is usually better policy in the long run to rely on the operation of natural economic law and on the intelligent and far-sighted action of the better elements in the trades themselves."

"Would it not be regulation enough of the coal industry merely to fix a maximum percentage of profit, as has been done in the lending of money at interest?" asks the Buffalo *Express*, which thinks "the public is skeptical of the capacity of the Government for such work" as Senator Calder proposes. And, after all, notes the Portland (Me.) *Express*—

> "Government control depends upon human service for success no less than does private control. And in either case there is possibility for human greed to find a way to seek selfish ends. There are laws at present providing for honest service by private ownership. A careful, conscientious enforcement of these laws would solve many of the problems which now puzzle the man who has to pay the bills."

"Federal interference with private business is not in itself desirable," asserts the Providence *Journal*. "But," continues this paper, "some control of the coal industry to guard the public against the shameful practises of the past eight months seems necessary." Whether the Calder method of control is the right one is doubted by the Baltimore *News*, which says:

> "The theory is attractive; one may question its actual practicability. In the first place, it assumes that the consumer will have intelligence enough to read the statistics properly. It is always difficult for him to understand the necessity for the various overhead charges, for the middlemen's and dealers' profits, and the cry of 'profiteer' is easily raised. Bituminous coal, it is true, is largely bought by manufacturers or large businesses, which means that the immediate consumers of it are better posted, but the statistics will, of necessity, be confusing.
>
> "In the second place, the theory assumes a high degree of intelligence and fairness in the Federal agents who arrange and publish the data. It is exceedingly difficult to make a fair digest, at the best, while the opportuity to quote incomplete statistics for the advancement of political ends or hobbies is great. A populistic Federal Trade Commission could break the industry in two by biased reports. And the tendency to make the whole matter simple by reducing it to governmental price-fixing will be strong."

Senator Calder's plan, maintains the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, in a bulletin, "would necessitate the employment by the coal concerns of thousands of men to make up the required reports," and "the public would, of course, pay this employment bill." Besides, says the Association, "a tax on resales would but boost the price of coal." "Licensing all concerns would mean added costs." Furthermore, "the Federal Trade Commission could secure production costs, and the Department of Justice could check up on market sales and utilize the present laws to prosecute profiteers." The National Coal Association, in another bulletin, denies the "loose and widespread charges of general, indiscriminate, and conscienceless profiteering on the part of bituminous coal-mine operators" that have appeared in print, and the vice-president of the Association assures us in an open letter that the records of the Senate committee are "incomplete, inaccurate, and unfair to the Association," and adds that he has not been called to testify before the Committee. That the coal industry looks upon the situation as critical is intimated by *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York), which declares in an editorial that "salvation from the dangers threatening the industry can come only through honest cooperation and a united industry." "Such propositions as Senator Calder's are out of time and inconsistent," now that we are returning to normal times, believes the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. "To those who fear the menace of bureaucracy the prospect of government supervision of the coal industry is not a pleasant outlook," points out the Denver *Rocky Mountain News;* "but what is to be done?" Whether or not Senator Calder has solved this problem, says the Boston *Transcript*—

> "The bill is a symbol of a state of the public mind that must be reckoned with in the consideration of the fuel problem. In the case of such basic necessaries as coal, the continuation of private control is dependent upon the elimination of abuses and extortion. If that is not done under private control, it is apparent that an attempt will be made to do it through the medium of absolute and permanent government control."

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY, IN THE HOUSE

A FEW BOUQUETS, rather than the usual brickbats, should be tendered to the House of Representatives for its action in voting to retain its present membership of 435 rather than to add forty-eight new members, thinks the Baltimore *American*. "This attitude of the House is as surprizing as it is refreshing," notes the Boston *Transcript*, for it was expected that the House would enlarge its membership, on the basis of the new census. But the vote—276 to 77—was overwhelmingly against the Reapportionment Bill. "The cynics have been confounded," exclaims the Springfield *Republican*. *The Republican*, the New York *World*, and, in fact, every journal that has come to our attention looks upon the action of the House as a "real victory for common sense." "Surely the wave of economy has struck Washington head-on," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*. In view of the unexpected turn of affairs, adds the Dayton *Journal*, "it will be interesting to observe what action is taken on the further suggestion that the salaries of Members of Congress be boosted from $7,500 a year to $10,000."

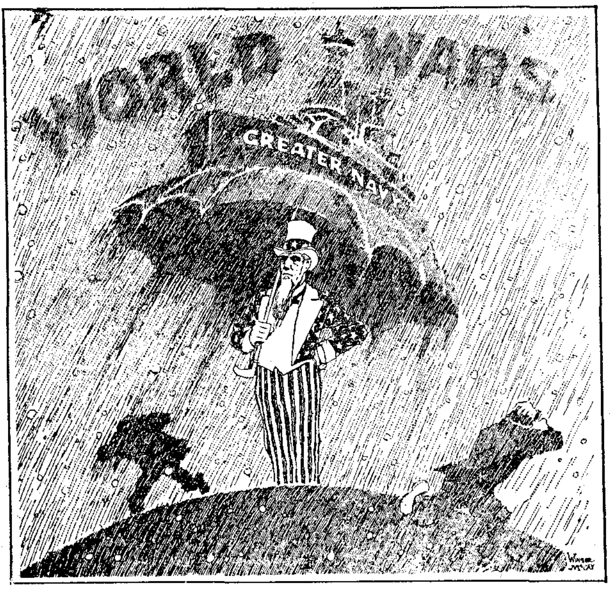
Many editors estimate that $1,000,000 a year has been saved by holding the membership of the Lower House to its present size. "A million a year is not much in the matter of government expenditure," admits the Indianapolis *News*, but "it is a million more than ought to be spent unnecessarily." Besides, says W. W. Jermane, in the Seattle *Times*, "the size of the House for many years has acted as a millstone about its neck in the transaction of the public business." Its recent action, however, will necessitate quite a shake-up. As we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "Retention of the present number of members necessitates a shifting of twelve memberships from eleven States to eight others, the new ratio of representation being 242,267 persons instead of 218,979. Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont will lose one Representative each, and Missouri will lose two. Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington will gain one Representative each, Michigan and Ohio two each, and California three.
>
> "While the Democratic South loses two Representatives in Louisiana and Mississippi, it gains two in North Carolina and Texas. Kentucky and Missouri, now counted as doubtful States, lose a total of three."

Among other States, Nebraska is due to lose a Congressman. "But that is nothing to get excited about," says the Omaha *World-Herald*. And Connecticut, which is entitled to another Representative under the new apportionment, "does not need him any more than a man needs two or three pockets in his nightshirt," we are calmly assured by the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. "In fact," frankly adds this paper, "Connecticut does not need the five members she already has."

The action of the House "is the most convincing evidence of good faith in keeping campaign pledges against reckless expenditure that has yet been shown," as the Indianapolis *News* sees it. And we read on:

> "In previous decades scant attention has been paid to those who opposed enlargement of the House, but it was different this time. The public demand is for a lowering of taxes, and it was evident that one of the greatest obstacles to lowering them was an increase in Congressional expenditure. If Congress began by spending money unnecessarily—and an increase in the size and expense of the House was undoubtedly unnecessary—the outlook for an economical administration appeared to be discouraging. This was evident to the clear-seeing members, and, supported by the sentiment of the public, which began to make itself plain as soon as the increase was proposed, these members were able to defeat the plans of the politicians for creating more political places."


WORLD WARS
GREATER NAVY
Winsor McCay

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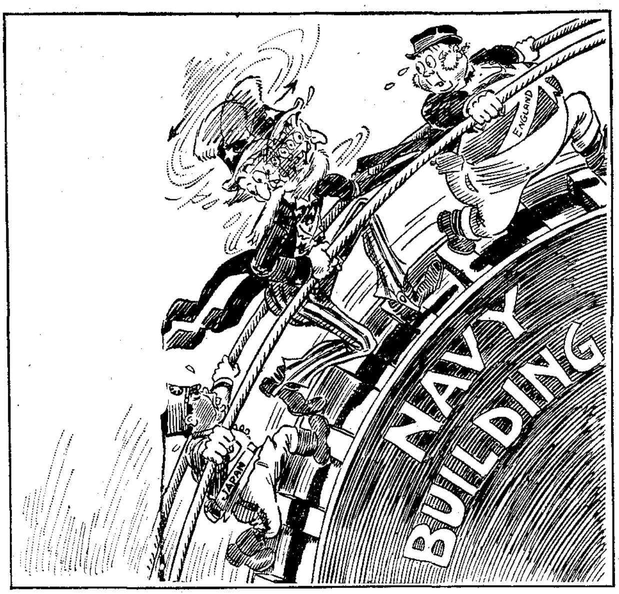
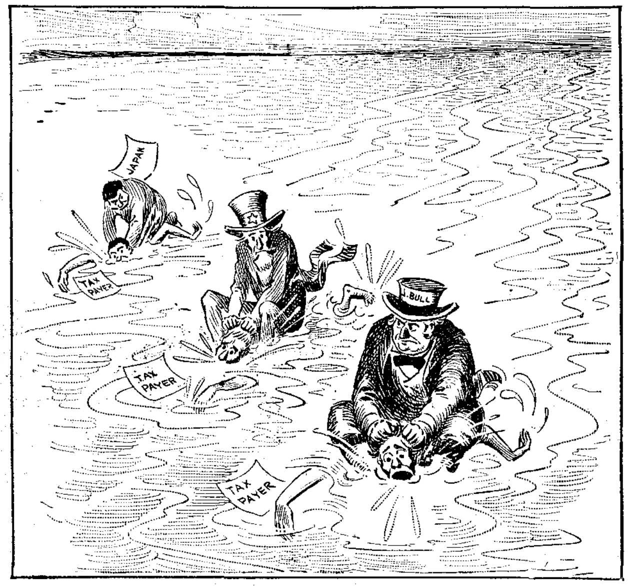
HIS ONLY SAFETY.
—McCay in the New York *American*.


ENGLAND
JAPAN
NAVY BUILDING

THE TREADMILL.
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.


JAPAN
TAX PAYER
J. BULL
TAX PAYER
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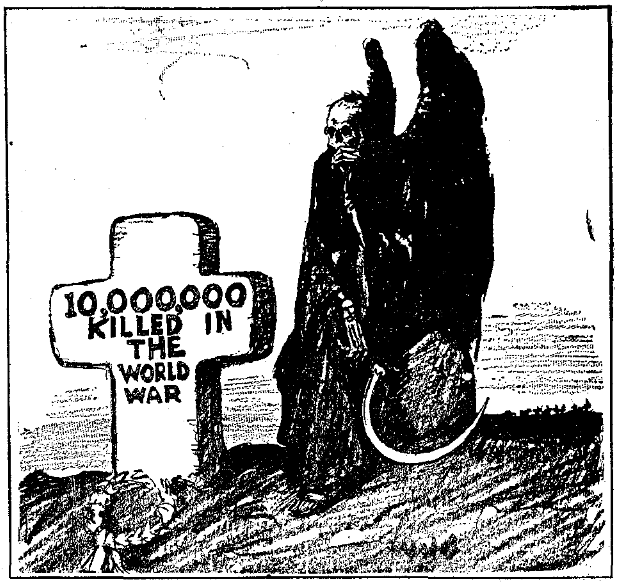
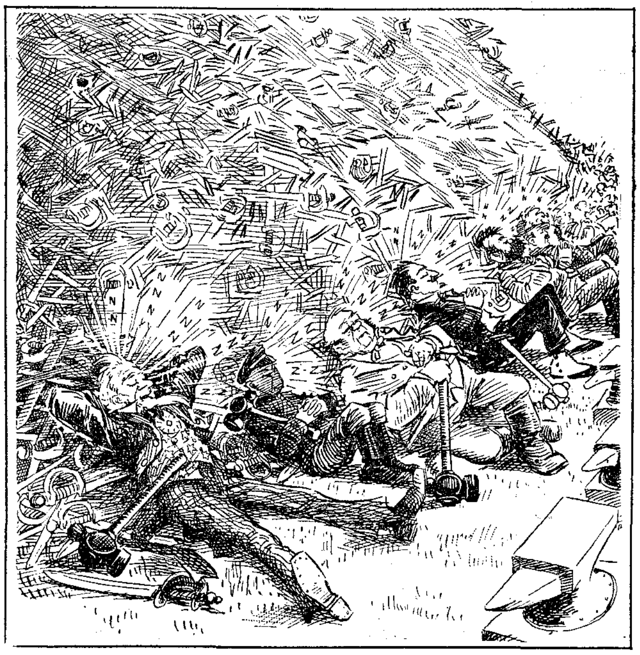
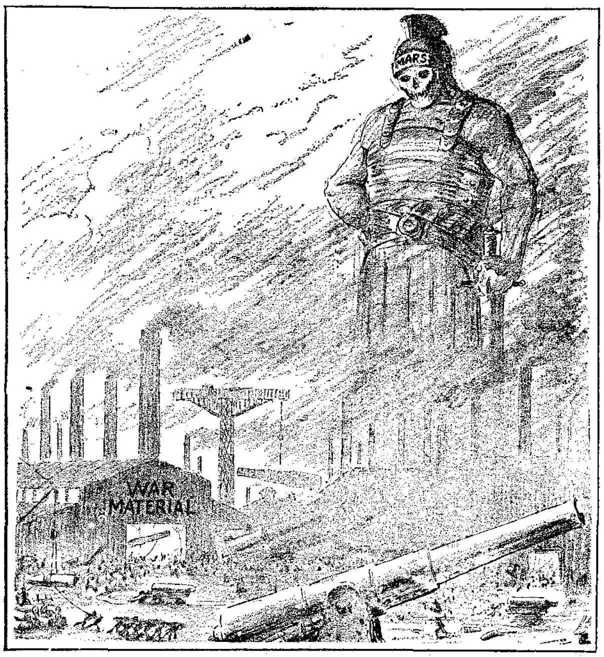
THE GREAT NAVAL ENDURANCE RACE.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.


10,000,000 KILLED IN THE WORLD WAR

"WHY DISARM?"
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



PICTURE OF THE NATIONS BEATING THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES.
—Botsford in the Winnipeg *Free Press Evening Bulletin*.

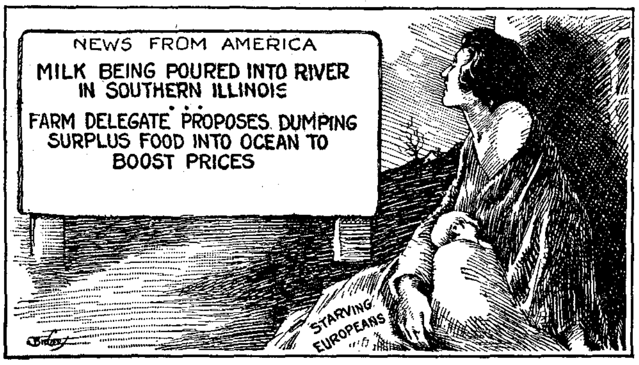

MARS
WAR MATERIAL

"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARTOON CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISARMAMENT CONTROVERSY.

SAYING IT WITH CORN

"LET US MARKET our surplus in relief and take our pay in love," cried a young Illinois farmer in answer to the appeal of the war-waif children of Europe and the starving millions of China. The striking phrase, uttered in acknowledgment of "God's goodness," struck a responsive chord, and 1,500,000 farmers of thirty-seven States will throw their crib doors open and give of their abundance, provided the non-producing public will pay the transportation bill. Because he is suffering from financial stringency, the farmer will "say it with corn," and with his generous aid, a commentator observes, "America may yet succeed in its God-given task of saving the world." The dramatic offer was laid before Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the European Relief Council, Thomas W. Lamont, of the China Famine Fund, and C. V. Vickery, of the Near East Relief, by J. R. Howard, of the American Farm Bureau, and 15,000,000 bushels of corn were accepted as the first instalment. The growers pledge delivery of their corn at the railroad sidings, the work and cost of transportation to be handled by the Hoover organization, the American Committee for China Famine Fund, and the Near East Relief Committee. Two hundred car-loads of this corn has already been shipped by the Near East Relief Committee. This means of aiding the stricken peoples of the Old World had been suggested in numerous letters by farmers to THE LITERARY DIGEST. That they gave voice to a general feeling is shown by the spontaneity with which the grain-growers took up their share of the general burden. The gift will go far toward relieving the greatest necessity the world has ever known, and within a few weeks, it is expected, some starving child will be munching gratefully on a Yankee corn pone. One provision is attached to the gift—that the corn be not marketed in this country and the proceeds sent abroad.


NEWS FROM AMERICA
MILK BEING POURED INTO RIVER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
FARM DELEGATE PROPOSES DUMPING SURPLUS FOOD INTO OCEAN TO BOOST PRICES
STARVING EUROPEANS

TRYING TO UNDERSTAND.

—Bieger in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

On every hand the farmers' vast donation is received with grateful appreciation of the generosity which inspires it. It shows, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that "there is a spirit at work which draws humanity toward the ineffable goal of brotherhood as irresistibly as the lunar influence compels the obedience of the ocean tides." Of all America's responses to countless appeals for assistance, "perhaps none could be considered more helpful than the voluntary offering of the farmers in thirty-seven States to supply practical aid to Europe's starving millions. . . . All honor to the farmers who through their generosity thus honor their country." The New York *World* notes that it will require a good deal of cash to finance this act of philanthropy, but—

> "The very magnitude of the transaction illustrates the magnitude of the problem of relief with which the committee is engaged. Certainly the American farmers have done their part in succoring the starving people of the world, in magnificent style."

It will bring to America everlasting gratitude, says the Chicago *Journal*, "and what is much more important, she can win the right to self-respect and to unalloyed enjoyment of good times when they come, as they surely will." In the opinion of this Mid-Western observer:

> "This is one of the finest offers ever made, and steps should be taken to get the full benefit of it. While a portion of the corn thus offered has no present market, it all cost money and labor to raise, and much of it could be sold for some price, even tho an unsatisfactory one. No wonder the proposition was greeted with cheers. They were deserved, ten times over."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHY not call them income-tax blankety blanks?—*Cleveland Press.*

Now leap-year is over the girls will do well to take off the ear-muffs.—*Kingston British Whig.*

IT'S hard to talk disarmament convincingly with one's finger on the trigger.—*Roanoke Times.*

THE building rings having been broken, it is now up to these former circles to square themselves.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE total number of American literary men who would not accept $150,000 for an article is one.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

GENERAL BLISS encourages disarmament, and disarmament would encourage general bliss.—*Weston (Oregon) Leader.*

A MOTTO that the home-brewer might do well to keep in mind is, "Jug not that ye be not jugged."—*American Coal-Miner.*

BY the time an immigrant gets accustomed to the climate he begins to worry about the horde of aliens coming in.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SMUTS says Americans are slow to fight but terrible in action. "Terrible inaction" expresses our handling of the Treaty.—*Cleveland News.*

SOME of us are worrying about the slate for Harding's Cabinet and some about the slate in our coal.—*Minneapolis Non-Partizan Leader.*

"MELLON Groomed for Cabinet Plum," says a Washington head-line. Looks like a job for Luther Burbank.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE chaplains of both branches of our national Congress have resigned, and we wonder if they've decided it's no use.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

A STRANGER from Mars could easily pick out the civilized nations. They are the only ones that know how to make poison-gas.—*San Diego Tribune.*

NORMAN HAPGOOD says Socialists will not get anywhere. 'Gene Debs can see where Norman may not have had reference to individual cases.—*Detroit News.*

As we understand it, the principal trouble at present grows out of the fact that our financial system is taking the antifat cure.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT now looks as if even Congress doesn't want any additional Congressmen. —*Dallas News.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN is only legally dead. He doesn't have to pay taxes. —*Albany Journal.*

AT the present rates we can't understand why they call it exchange at all.—*Manila Bulletin.*

STILL, it must be confessed that the cotton in an all-wool suit looks sheepish.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

DETROIT was lucky to get its place on the census-list before Henry closed the plant.—*Calgary Herald.*

IT is indeed a new era that applies the word Yank to a dough-boy who says "you-all."—*Richmond News-Leader.*

BOSTON aims at being a great fish center. That should be easy, judging by the success of Mr. Ponzi.—*Calgary Herald.*

FORMERLY Europe objected to America's splendid isolation, but now it is coming over to help enjoy it.—*Dayton News.*

ONE of the needs of the United States is to Americanize the politicians who cater to the hyphenate vote.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE increase of hold-ups indicates that falling prices have driven the profiteers back to their regular vocation.—*Buffalo News.*

IT appears other nations wish us to stop building war-ships so they can stop, while we want them to stop so that we can stop.—*Financial America.*

IN Vienna they are threatening to hang the profiteers to the lampposts. That's one way to make them see the light.—*Seattle Times.*

FINANCIAL crisis: A time when all the farmer's money must be used to relieve the embarrassment of the stock gambler.—*Kingston British Whig.*

ONCE the rich American went to Europe to get culture, and now the cultured European comes to America to get rich.—*Albany Times-Union.*

GERMAN officials have protested against the exhibition of a film based on the execution of Edith Cavell. It is not recalled, however, that there were any official German protests when the execution took place.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

STATES AND CITIES PUSHING TO RAISE THEIR QUOTAS IN $33,000,000 CHILD-RELIEF FUND

ORGANIZED WORK for the great Child-Feeding and medical relief fund of thirty-three million dollars to save the lives of three and a half million children in Central and Eastern Europe is now being developed aggressively throughout the country by the splendid efforts of the State and City Committees. All our readers are again urged to give their fullest cooperation to these committees.

Telegraphic reports are coming to THE LITERARY DIGEST from State chairmen, communities, newspapers, and other organizations telling of the enthusiasm and success with which the work is being pushed. The Miami County (Ohio) Community War-Service Committee, Clyde E. Hottle, secretary, telegraphs us as follows: "Miami County War Chest yesterday appropriated unexpended balance of funds to European Relief Council amounting to $25,000. This is second appropriation, making $35,000 in all." Mr. Walter Walker, editor of *The Daily Sentinel*, Grand Junction, Col., wires to THE DIGEST: "Through a fund opened by *The Daily Sentinel* people of Mesa County, Col., have contributed $1,200, and more coming. Check for entire amount sent to Treasurer. A message now from you for publication would stimulate giving. Please wire us." Of course, THE LITERARY DIGEST was glad to wire the desired message of congratulation and encouragement to the people of Mesa County.

The Orange and Black Literary Society of the Escanaba (Mich.) High School sends us word that it has just paid over to the Michigan State Treasurer $4,273.12 which the Society collected in its campaign in Delta County, and the secretary writes: "During our drive we advertised that the money would go to your paper, but the word from Michigan Headquarters stated that our contribution would appear in your list in the paper anyway if we wrote you about it, and, therefore, everything would be right to the people who contributed. Under these circumstances we would appreciate it very much if our contribution would appear in your pages next week, as that would be proof to the people."

Sending the contribution to the Michigan Headquarters was exactly right and in accordance with our published request in our issue of January 15, that all contributions be sent thereafter to the State Treasurers. It must be understood, however, that THE LITERARY DIGEST has now stopt printing the lists of contributions. As the campaign broadens and includes many thousands of items in all the States, the lists would swamp the columns of THE DIGEST. We are glad to recognize here, however, the fine work of the O. and B. L. S. in Delta County.

In our issue of January 15 the address of the Treasurer for the State of Washington was given as 924 Broadway, Tacoma. That is the address of the Chairman, the only address we then had. The correct address of the Treasurer, to whom all contributions for the State of Washington should be sent, is Joseph A. Swalwell, Union National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

The flood of individual contributions continues to pour in to the offices of THE LITERARY DIGEST from all parts of the country despite our repeated requests that no more money be sent direct to us, but that **all contributions should be sent to the State Treasurers.** Make all checks payable to them. For example, if you are in Iowa, make your check payable to "Homer A. Miller, Treasurer," and mail it to him at 710 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Ia. For the convenience of all our readers we reprint the list of State Treasurers on this page. **Make no more checks or money-orders payable to "The Literary Digest Child-Feeding Fund."** No further lists of contributions will be acknowledged here. The names printed this week are only the remainder of the list previous to January 17, as explained last week. **Again we urge our readers to give the heartiest possible support to the local organizations now in operation and to continue the most generous giving until the great fund is completed.**

STATE TREASURERS OF THE EUROPEAN RELIEF COUNCIL

ALABAMA: J. Kirkman Jackson—2001 Amer. Trust Bldg., Birmingham.
ALASKA: Gov. Thos. E. Riggs.
ARIZONA: R. E. Moore—524 Herd Bldg., Phoenix.
ARKANSAS: Gus Strauss—**Comptroller:** Robert A. Waite—Citizens Nat. Bank Bldg., Hot Springs.
NORTH CALIFORNIA: Mortimer Fleishhacker—601 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTH CALIFORNIA: Harry D. Vandeever—**Comptroller:** Willis H. Brown—217 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles.
CONNECTICUT: Andrew B. Whipple—108 Elm St., New Haven.
DELAWARE: James P. Winchester—8th and Market Sts., Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: John Poole—Homer Bldg., 13th and F Sts., Washington.
FLORIDA: H. E. Harkisheimer—Jacksonville.
GEORGIA: James A. McCord—Assistant Treas.: E. A. Bancker, Jr.—1721 Candler Bldg., Atlanta.
HAWAII: Hawaiian Chapter Amer. Red Cross.
IDAHO: G. R. Hitt—Box 1088, Idaho Committee, Shaw Bldg., Boise.
ILLINOIS: Gen. Chas. G. Dawes—205 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
INDIANA: Sol. M. Kiser—147 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
IOWA: Homer A. Miller—710 Walnut St., Des Moines.
KANSAS: A. M. Catlin—Iola.
KENTUCKY: Richard Bean—315 Guthrie St., Louisville.
LOUISIANA: Felix E. Gunter—Ass'n of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans.
MAINE: W. B. Brockway—State of Maine Room, City Hall, Portland.
MARYLAND: Frederick G. Boyce—11 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS: James Jackson—166 Devonshire St., Boston.
MICHIGAN: Detroit Trust Co.—201 Fort St. West, Detroit.
MINNESOTA: Edward W. Decker—325 2nd Ave., South Minneapolis.
MISSOURI: E. B. Pryor—511 Locust St., St. Louis.
MONTANA: George Cox—Montana State College, Bozeman.
NEBRASKA: John L. Kennedy—305 Paxton Block, Omaha.
NEVADA: Mrs. W. A. Shockley—Box 5001, Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Edward N. Pearson—922 Elm St., Manchester.
NEW JERSEY: Franklin Conklin—132 Chestnut St., Newark.
NEW JERSEY (Monmouth County): E. R. Slocum—Long Branch Trust Co., Red Bank.
NEW MEXICO: Guy L. Rogers.
NEW YORK: Franklin K. Lane—42 Broadway, New York City.
NORTH CAROLINA: Page Trust Co.—Aberdeen.
NORTH DAKOTA: H. W. Gearey—Northwestern Mutual Svgs. & Loan Ass'n, Fargo.
OKLAHOMA: W. O. Buck—319 Central National Bank Bldg., Tulsa.
OHIO: Foster Copeland—243 N. High St., Columbus.
OREGON: John Daly—522 Selling Bldg., Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA: (Western) W. S. Mitchell—Union Arcade Bldg., 521 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
PENNSYLVANIA: (Eastern) John Mason—221 S. 18th St., Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND: Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.—77 Westminster St., Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA: O. Frank Hart—Masonic Temple, Columbia.
SOUTH DAKOTA: Minehaha National Bank—Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE: P. D. Houston—1014 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville.
TEXAS: Edwin Hobby—700 N. San Jacinto St., Houston.
VERMONT: C. S. Emery—State Y. M. C. A., Burlington.
VIRGINIA: Desota Fitzgerald—701 E. Grace St., Richmond.
WASHINGTON: Jos. A. Swalwell—Union National Bank, Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA: W. B. Irvine—Exchange Bank Bldg., Wheeling.

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to January 17, 1921

Only those names that were crowded out last week.

$1,000—Gall Cure Collar Pad Co. and Employees, No. Baltimore, Ohio (corrected entry).

$488.15—Miss-a-Meal Day, Fairmont, Minn. (corrected entry).

$121.40—A. Y. W. C. A., Freshman S. S. Class, Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio (corrected entry).

$79.92—"In-as-much" Class of Young Women, First Presbyterian Church, Pueblo, Colo. (corrected entry).

$16.25—Upper Grade and High School, Eleva, Wis. (corrected entry).

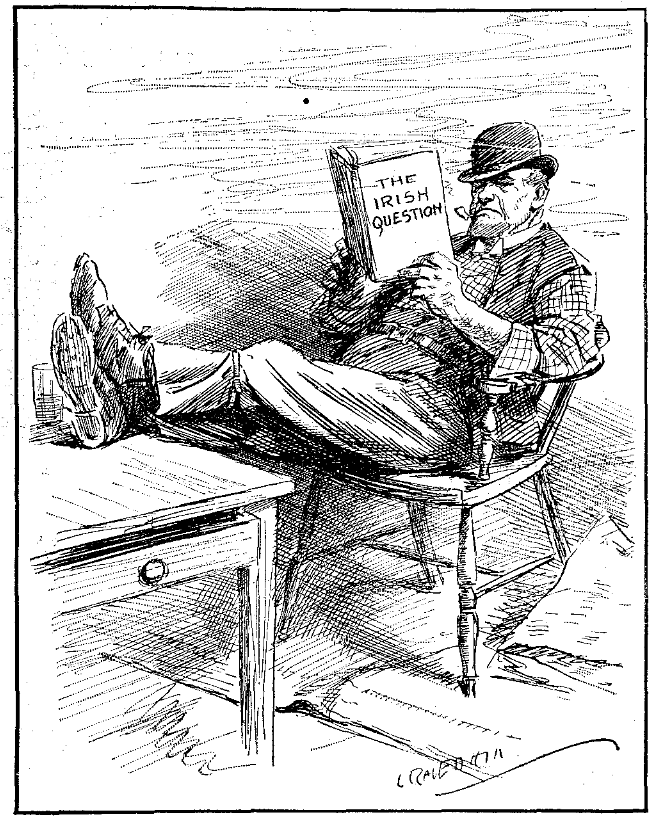
$10.00 each—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Leonard; O. T. Lytle; Mrs. D. G. Christen; W. D. Crawford; Mrs. J. M. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W Parry; Brentford S. D. High School, Brentwood, S. D.; Richard B. Wolfe; Rev. and Mrs. Mark Mobler; Roy F. Barickman; Globe Oil Co.; W. E. Beck; Theo. L. Widmayer; History Club, Findlay, Ohio; Jamesville Graded School, Jamesville, N. C.; Edw. Munay; C. L. Smock; Owen Calkins; Mrs. Lida Birney; Dr. C. W. Geel; Mrs. M. E. Shorey; Florence N. Moss; F. F. Stevens; F. O. Ellenwood; J. L. Jenkins; F. G. Lorimer; W. J. Dugan; H. S. McIntyre; E. F. Scott; Frank Oltman; Pres. Sabbath School, Murphy, N. C.; Dorothy Bergstrom; L. D. Venable; H. Eno Schubacker; F. A. Holliday; J. Schudnaggies; W. W. Warner; Francis V. Davies; Mrs. O. Ross McDonald; L. H. Hutchins; Robert Johns; Henry L. Huber; Dr. C. E. Galloway; Dr. A. H. McCreery; "In Memory of Daniel Blinn Kellar"; Mena Blumenfield; A. and M. Pearce; John C. White; Mrs. Belle Cleveland; I. W. Swinehart; Rev. W. R. Shisler; A. A. Darrah; Mrs. E. F. Sinz; Mrs. E. Millard; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wilson; Dr. W. F. Jones; Elton Lodge, No. 349, A. F. & A. M., Elton, La.; Henry A. Dewey; C. K. Savage; J. B. Wornall; Harriet P. Morris; Research & Development Service, E. & R. Branch, War Dept., Camp Grant, Ill.; Mrs. M. L. R. Eads; Dr. E. R. Zimmer; Joseph Goodman; Mrs. W. N. Evans; James Mulheir; Tom Scanlan; Dr. Dean T. Smith; Elizabeth D. Finley; Mrs Sophie A. Poe; Abbie Ruth Tracy; L. H. Buckley; Mrs. C. Connor Brown; Kate R. Parker; R. H. Sackman; Dr. J. S. Sennott; J. S. Wallace; J. A. Kelly; B. M. Hooper R. A. Bulloch; R. F. Slusher; Vera Campbell and Mrs. Florence R. Lowell; Mary Stallings; Parents Teachers Council Battle Creek, Mich.; Geo. M. Swartz;

(*Continued on page* 55)

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LABOR'S INDICTMENT OF BRITAIN'S IRISH POLICY

"A THING IS BEING DONE in the name of Great Britain which must make her name stink in the nostrils of the whole world," says the report of the British Labor Commission to Ireland, and this downright statement and others like it impel the Unionist Belfast *Northern Whig* to describe the document as "characteristic" of the Labor party, and "full of lurid language and wild accusations" which will "do no particular harm at home, where people have come to know what to expect from such partizan sources," but will be "precious material for the anti-British propagandists all over the world." On the other hand, the Nationalist Dublin *Freeman's Journal* avers that the British Labor party has succeeded in "lifting a corner of the curtain behind which the tragedy is being enacted," and it stresses the fact that the "indictment has been framed by Englishmen, including a former Cabinet Minister, and a British General of achievement in the war and sound repute." Counterparts of these conflicting verdicts are found in the English press. Thus the London *Daily Chronicle*, sometimes called "Lloyd George's newspaper," says that the "mistake of the report" is to "look at a situation without examining how it arose." In this case "there is no question but that the Irish Republican Army began it," and while we "do not, therefore, justify 'reprisals'—we strongly condemn them—our only point is that the trouble must be surveyed in its due proportions and relations." The London *Evening Standard* says that once in Ireland, the Labor Commission "appears to have forgotten its original function as honest broker, and metamorphosed itself into an informal court of inquiry into allegations against the Crown forces," and so it "placed itself in a false position." Similarly, the London *Morning Post* characterizes the report as "in substance a credulous slander."



LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

"Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloosen,
Familiar as his garter."—*Henry V.*, I. i. 46.

—*Punch* (London).

In sharp contradiction is the feeling with which the London *Westminster Gazette* "lays down" the report, for it says that "if the ultimate aim be, as we think it is, even in the mind of the Government, to give Ireland the largest possible measure of self-government, we are marching steadily down the wrong road. Dublin Castle will before long have left us without the possibility of gaining the confidence, the good will, and the cooperation of Irishmen in the administration of their own country." The London *Daily News* avers that the report "confirms in every particular the picture of the state of the country drawn daily in these columns by responsible investigators at a time when Sir Hamar Greenwood was complacently assuring the House of Commons day by day that no charges against the forces of the Crown could be substantiated." According to the Manchester *Guardian*, the report is "temperate in tone, careful in its statements of facts, and displays throughout an earnest desire to bring about a truce to the abominations now going on as the essential preliminary to any discussion of a settlement."

The official labor report, charges that "terrorism and outrage on the part of the members of the forces of the Crown in Ireland are condoned, defended, and justified," and "deeds of a similar character perpetrated by other people in Ireland are denounced by the men who give their support to 'reprisals' by Black and Tans and auxiliary police, as brutality, murder, and assassination." The fact that men are alleged to be acting in support of law and order under the authority of a Government "does not place them above the law," and "does not elevate murder to the level of a virtue," and the report proceeds:

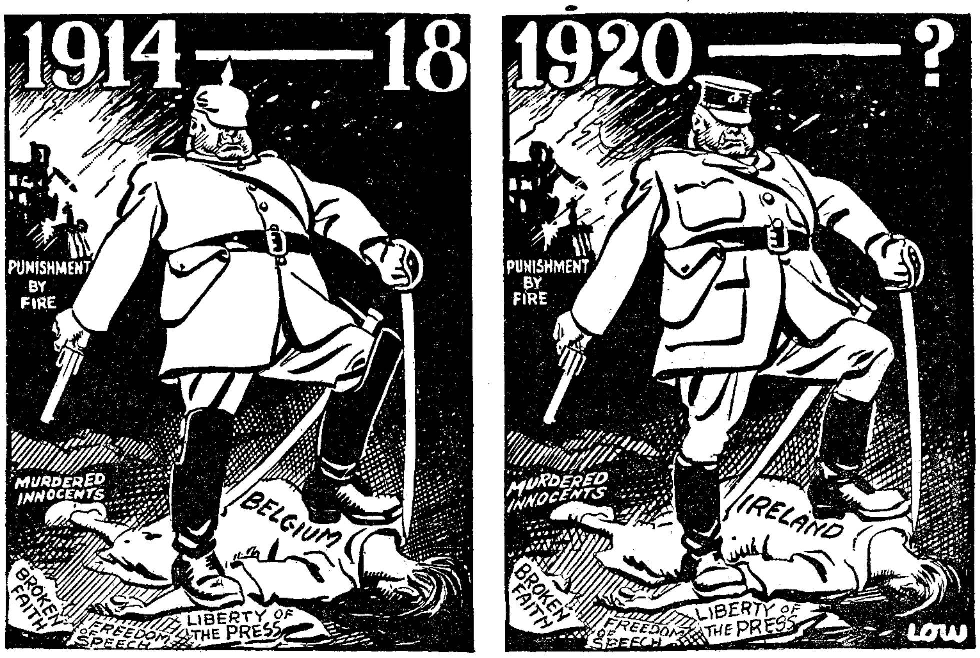
> "The burning of Balbriggan is regarded by the Chief Secretary for Ireland as a reprisal for the shooting of a police officer. Men were shot, houses and other buildings were burned, women and children terrified and driven to the fields. The police may or may not, in this terrible havoc, have punished those guilty of the death of the police officer. But even if they do, it is a frightful procedure to inflict so much injury upon the many who are innocent in order that the very few who are guilty may suffer. The destruction of the creameries at Achonry and Tubbercurry, in revenge for the death of a district inspector of police, struck at the whole countryside about the two creameries, yet the burnings may not have struck at the individuals implicated in the shooting of District Inspector Brady. Reprisals of this kind are a cruel and inhuman policy, the resort of those whose bankruptcy of statesmanship is equaled only by their incompetence to deal with the situation which they have largely created.
>
> "Besides reprisals for specific occurrences there are the more general sort of reprisals—reprisals against all and sundry, not for this or that particular crime, but for the general attitude of the bulk of Irish people toward the British Government and its paid servants in Ireland. The policy of sheer terrorism and of brutal treatment to individuals is directed against the people as a whole. Again, the innocent certainly suffer, and the guilty may or may not suffer with them. Reprisals and the whole policy of violence are condemned because they are inhuman, and also because by driving the people to revolt or sullen despair they but intensify the problem they are designed to solve by crushing it out of existence."

Because the Government was "unable or unwilling to cope with the growing bitterness and violence which its policy of repression had enormously strengthened" it resorted to the "reenforcement of the Royal Irish Constabulary by ex-service men and the establishment of a new type of armed force consisting of ex-officers," and the labor investigators add:

"We do not wish to make any sweeping accusations against the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Auxiliary Division. But there are individuals in both forces—and the number we fear is not small—whose actions merit the strongest condemnation.

"The worst elements in the two forces—notwithstanding the praise bestowed upon the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Auxiliary Division by the Chief Secretary—are undesirable characters. Disciplined control might have restrained them. But the outstanding fact regarding lots of the Black and Tans and Auxiliaries is that they are not under control. The Government has created a weapon which it can not wield. It has liberated forces which it is not at present able to dominate. The men have got out of hand, and the Government can not truthfully deny it.

"The result has been seen in the tragic occurrences which we have described in this report. The Government has no choice but to support its servants. It was represented to them that any other course would dishearten the Crown forces in the pursuit of their dangerous duties and play into the hands of the physical-force section of the Sinn-Fein movement. We do not believe that the Government directly and definitely inspired reprisals and violence. But it brought into existence a new constabulary, with its Auxiliary Division, which was undisciplined and virtually uncontrolled. The Government must take full responsibility for its own offspring. Moreover, while it has perfunctorily denied certain occurrences which are beyond doubt, it has associated itself with and defended the crimes committed by the Crown forces in Ireland. The blame for the present situation does not rest primarily with the members of the Crown forces, but with the Government."



A BRITISH ANTIGOVERNMENT CARTOON. —*The Star* (London).

Months of oppression, coercion, and physical violence must have far-reaching effects upon the people who suffer under them, according to the report, from which we quote further:

"The future alone will bring to light the complete results of the awful events which have followed in rapid succession in Ireland, particularly during the past twelve months. We may, however, point to some of the consequences which are now obvious to all who have come into close touch with the Irish people.

"It is clear that the terrorism which prevails has had serious effects upon the health of people. We may leave out of account the obvious consequences likely to follow to the members of a household who have been the horrified witnesses of bloodshed and violence in their own homes, and consider the effects of the terror upon those who have never experienced such an ordeal. There is medical testimony to show that the fear inspired by Black and Tans and Auxiliary Police has had the most adverse effects upon pregnant women. Children naturally suffer from the effects of a terror-laden atmosphere, and we are informed that the number of such diseases as St. Vitus's dance has considerably increased. A large section of the population is 'all nerves.' The strain has begun to tell, especially in those areas where the excesses of the Crown forces have been most frequent."

The Government contends that it is "breaking the terror" created by the "murder gang," but the Labor Commission's report declares that the effect of their policy "can not be so simply described," and sets forth that—

"There are signs here and there that the Government's policy, and the intimidation and cruelty for which the Crown forces are responsible, might force a section of the people into a sullen acquiescence in the political government imposed on Ireland by Mr. Lloyd George's coalition, and that the spirit of these people might be broken. We shall not count it for righteousness in the British Government if it achieves this end. On the contrary, we should regard it as the worst of the crimes which could be charged against them.

"We do not think, however, that the real danger lies in this direction. One of the most fundamental results of coercion and violence is the intensification of the spirit of revolt and the increased bitterness against British dominion. We ask what effect the harrying of Irishmen is likely to have upon their minds. It is more likely to engender deeper hostility than to encourage conciliatory feelings. Even if such men were to abjure their faith—which is not likely—it would not insure their safety. Moreover, the murder or ill-treatment of husbands and sons and brothers, the indignities to which large numbers of people have been subjected, the threats which have been hurled at them, and the provocative behavior of members of the armed forces in Ireland are creating a new bitterness of spirit which a stern and relentless policy of violence will only strengthen and can never allay.

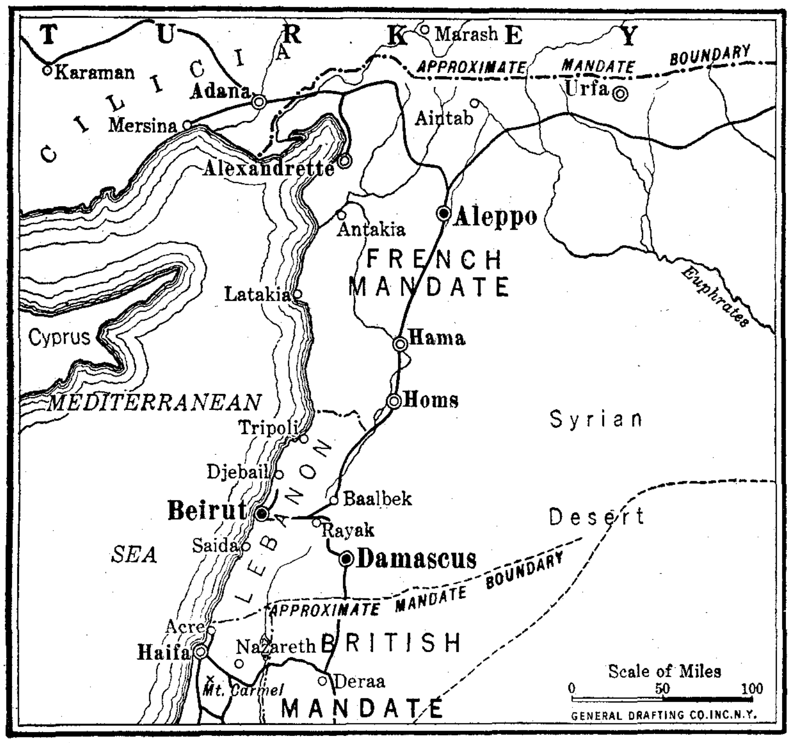
"Whatever the Government may assert to the contrary, the policy is a failure. It may yield an apparent and temporary success, but the rising generation is being nurtured in an atmosphere of hatred for all things British, and until reasonableness and generosity supersede repression and violence, the Irish problem will remain insoluble."

The next step of the Labor party, we read in the British press, was the adoption of several resolutions about Ireland, at a National Labor Conference, whose delegates demanded that all armed forces of the Crown should be withdrawn from Ireland, that responsibility for the maintenance of order should be entrusted to the local authorities, that a Constituent Assembly should be elected by proportional representation to formulate whatever Constitution the Irish people may desire, and that an inquiry into the question of reprisals should be immediately set in motion. In support of these resolutions, the Laborites began a campaign throughout England on January 17 to last till February 14, and, according to Mr. Arthur Henderson, this is the "greatest campaign Labor has organized." The withdrawal of the troops from Ireland "would mean the immediate reduction, if not the elimination, of both the Sinn-Fein outrages on the one side and the reprisals on the other," according to the London *Daily News*, which adds:

"As for the inquiry into the alleged reprisals the arguments in favor of that are unanswerable. . . . But if the fact of reprisals has been incontrovertibly established neither the scale of nor the responsibility for the reprisals has been clearly revealed. By persisting in refusing a judicial inquiry into the outrages the Government advertises in almost so many words its unwillingness to face the facts."

FRANCE'S TROUBLOUS SYRIAN MANDATE

A CROSS-FIRE OF CRITICISM is directed against France as the mandatary of Syria, and, as French editors point out, on the one hand French critics complain of the heavy financial drain Syria is making on France, and, on the other, Syrian critics bemoan France's alleged encroachment on their country's independence. But Mr. Auguste Gauvain, a French authority on foreign affairs, declares in the Paris *Journal des Débats* that these critics may both be easily disarmed by an examination of the facts. France is solicitous to execute honorably the trust of civilization which has been given to her care, and therefore brings to Syria security and independence, has "rid the country of that pest, Emir Faysal, who botched everything," and is ready to furnish the Syrian people with European material and personnel that they shall find requisite. Yet this informant points out that—



WHERE A MANDATARY SUCCEEDS A KING.

Emir Faysal, King of Syria, reigned 138 days, and France takes over the administration of the country, hailed by some Syrians as the best of mandataries and scorned by others as an alien ruler chosen "regardless of the will of the people."

> "The people themselves must support the costs of administration, and they will have such an administration as they are willing to pay for. They will enjoy advantages and progress in proportion to their financial effort. No French taxes must be expended for this purpose. Syria has men and money, and it is for her to use both. The business of France is merely to make a happy and prosperous country of Syria within some years, and at Syria's expense. We have money burdens of our own, and, what is more, it is within our personal knowledge that the Syrians are not asking for financial assistance. They desire only to enjoy the independence gained under the protection of the French flag after they had lain in subjection for centuries. The great majority of the Syrians have no wish that we should exercise so strict a tutelage over them as would imply financial expenditure on our part. We have known their sentiments for a long time, and that is why we have always argued against the system of Tunisification, which has been the dream of some, who are more inclined to copy a régime found successful elsewhere than to inaugurate one suited to an entirely different country which is in need of organization."

The estimated cost of the occupation of Cilicia and Syria for the first two months of 1921, we learn from Paris dispatches, is given at 105,000,000 francs ($7,700,000). According to a statement made by former Premier Leygues before the Finance Commissions of the French Senate and Chamber, tho France will remain in Syria, she will evacuate Cilicia as soon as a good peace has been made with the Turks. To this end, says the Paris *Gaulois*, it is necessary to have first an understanding with the Nationalist Turks. The revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, which will afford us this understanding, may perhaps be a long way off, and this daily asks, "Do we know what surprizes the restoration of Constantine holds in store for us?" The semiofficial Paris *Temps* charges that "England is protecting Constantine against France" and charges that British oriental policy means—

> "A protectorate of Greece under Constantine, control of the eastern Mediterranean and of the Dardanelles, installation of a Zionist state in Palestine, encouragement of Faysal and the people of Hejaz, employment of Greeks against the Turks, manipulation of the Government of Constantinople against that of Angora, partition of Mussulman Asia with the Bolshevik occupation of Mesopotamia, and the political domination of Persia.
>
> "These are only some features of the vast program which aims at getting within the British Empire all the territories which constituted the Ottoman Empire before the war."

The statements of the Syrian press on French policy in Syria remind us of the fact that the kingdom of Emir Faysal, King of Syria, whose capital, Damascus, was once the scene of a powerful Arabic dynasty, lasted exactly 138 days, or from March 8 to July 24. Syrian editors inform us that "troubles and anxieties were waiting in ambush" for Prince Faysal from the moment he was proclaimed King of Syria by the Syrian Congress, and these difficulties, both foreign and domestic, "culminated in the invasion of Damascus by the French and the overthrow of the Syrian or Arabic kingdom, which had never been recognized by any of the Allied nations or by the United States." The press in Syria are said to have labored "under restrictions" of the French authorities there, and this brought into prominence the Syrian papers in the United States, which, it is claimed, "played a very important part in the political drama in Syria since the armistice." Three of the six Syrian newspapers in New York are described as strongly pro-French; they are *al-Hoda*, *Ash-Sh'b*, and *as-Sayeh;* two Syrian papers, *Mirat-ul-Gharb* and *al-Bayan*, are pro-Faysal, while another that is on the fence seems more inclined to the French than to Faysal. Among the pro-French papers, which regard the occupation of Damascus as a relief to Syria and an earnest of better and prosperous times, *as-Sayeh* says:

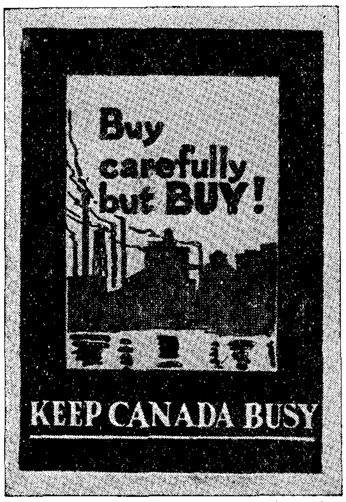
> "We could find no better mandatary than France, which does not incline to favor one faith more than another and has divorced religion from politics. . . . We pay no attention to those critics who talk glibly of patriotism and demand complete independence, without knowing what they are talking about. If the charge is made that the French mandate may soon merge into colonization, we answer that the field for remedial action is still open, nay, it is more widely open to-day than ever before. Let the true patriot, therefore, prove what he is by opposing every action of the mandatary power which seems to be aimed against true patriotism."

But a very different note is heard in the complaint of *Mirat-ul-Gharb*, which reads in part as follows:

> "England, who lays her hand on Ireland and Egypt without ever assuming a mandate over them or considering herself called upon to reform them, does not treat the people of these two countries as France has treated the Lebanon people in their own country. Yet France claims to have come to Syria to protect, not to colonize. We can not reconcile her words and her actions."

CANADA'S "DRIVE" FOR BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

A NEW KIND OF DRIVE is under way in Canada, through the press and other means of publicity, to revive confidence in business conditions. This confidence does not necessarily mean foolish optimism, but a mere recognition of the fact, according to the Vancouver *Sun*, that public confidence is a most important factor in trade and without it "trade is dead." The needs, the desires, the capacities of the world continue, we are told, and the opportunities to get, to do, and to create business still exist. Our vision may be clouded by depression, but the realities of life are unchanged, and that is why *The Sun* urges and reurges its readers to realize the dominant importance of restoring public confidence. As things are, individuals, classes, and institutions are suspicious of one another, and refuse to move, "until the other fellow moves," and this daily goes on:



BRACING UP BUSINESS.

Specimen of a label used in correspondence and elsewhere to persuade Canadian buyers to "brighten the corner where they are."

"People read from published trade reports that the price of raw sugar is four cents in Cuba, while refined is fourteen cents in Vancouver; that molasses is one cent per gallon f. o. b. Cuban ports, and is selling in Vancouver for seventy cents per gallon.

"These factors may be small in dollars, but are beyond question of great force in shaking PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. For instance, one of the most direct influences upon PUBLIC CONFIDENCE is the attitude of the banks. If all the banks in Vancouver, except one or two, were disposed to help in the restoration of business, still those one or two, by strenuous demands for money, forcing the sacrifice of safe securities to obtain cash, prophesying failures and threatening lawsuits, can do untold harm in preventing the return of PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. This is absolutely true, even tho their demands relate only to hundreds, whereas millions are outstanding. Little things loom large on a troubled financial horizon."

The Vancouver daily reminds us further that the physical assets of Canada have "the same comparative value to-day that they had six months ago, and they will be just as valuable six months from now." The real loss occurs when production ceases, and it specifies the remedy as follows:

"Every store, every firm, and every industry in British Columbia should be put on the operating-table; ascertain the basis upon which business can be resumed (and there always is a price at which trade will respond, no matter how bad conditions are), then lay your program in detail before the public and before your employees. If reductions are necessary in order to carry on, REDUCE. Losses incurred during suspension of business and stagnation of business greatly exceed reductions necessary to keep business going.

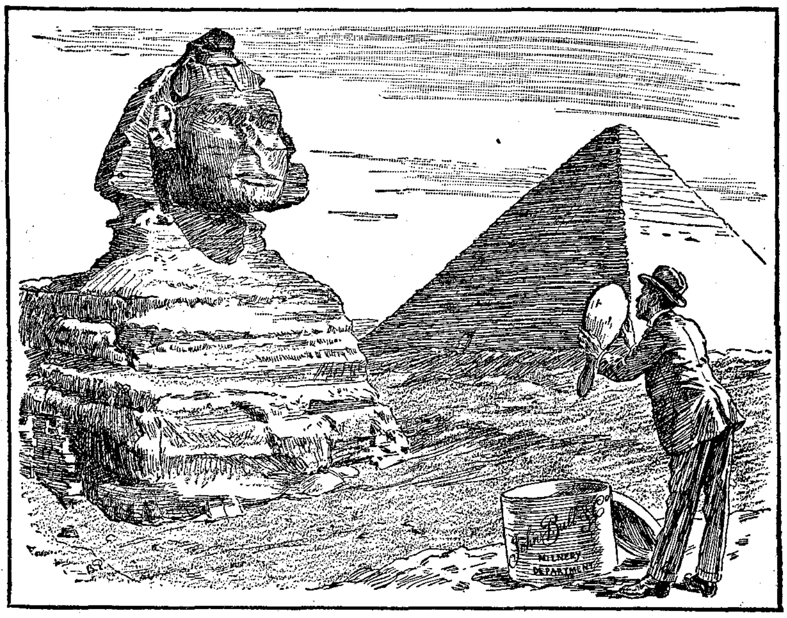
"Building conditions are stagnated only on account of the loss of PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. Inquiry as to the price at which a house could be built, made to responsible sources, brings the answer that every material entering into construction is priced at double its real value, and that labor is exorbitant in its demands and deficient in its performance. How long is this madness going to continue?"

BRITAIN'S EGYPTIAN RIDDLE

THE SECRET OF THE SPHINX and Britain's Egyptian riddle equally defy solution, is a remark heard when Lord Milner resigns as Colonial Secretary, a resignation due not to the common alibi of "ill health," but to the fact that the Tory majority in the Cabinet refused to indorse his plan for the settlement of the Egyptian question. Local British functionaries in Egypt consider the Milner proposals as the "minimum likely to remove discontent" in the land of the Pharaohs, we learn from some London correspondents, who say also that altho the British Government agreed to the principle of Lord Milner's report, it was "unwilling to put it into effect before the settlement of the Irish question," and that the Cabinet believes "the safety of the Empire will permit a greater measure of liberty in the Eastern Mediterranean than at its own doors across the Irish Sea." The Egyptian Nationalists, we are reminded, began a campaign of agitation for complete independence at the signing of the armistice, and the British Government took the stand that Great Britain could not possibly yield to their demands "on account of the Empire's paramount interest in the Suez Canal." Lord Milner's Commission of Inquiry offers a solution of the Egyptian problem which it is predicted in some quarters will prove the basis at least of any Egyptian settlement, and so it is of interest to consider the Milner plan as outlined in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) by the Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., who explains its main features as follows:

"As between Egypt and Great Britain a treaty will be entered into under which Great Britain will recognize the independence of Egypt as a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions, and Egypt will confer upon Great Britain by the same treaty such rights as are necessary to safeguard her special interests and to enable her to furnish the guaranties which must be given to foreign Powers in order that they may be willing to give up to her their rights under the capitulations. By the same treaty an alliance will be concluded between Great Britain and Egypt, the most important provision being for the continued maintenance by Great Britain of a British military force on Egyptian soil for the protection of imperial communications.

"In addition to this treaty with Egypt treaties will be required between Great Britain and all the Powers enjoying rights under the capitulations, providing for the virtual transfer of all such rights to Great Britain. The proposals of the Milner Mission do not contain any provision whereby Egypt is to become a party to such treaties with the capitulary Powers, and



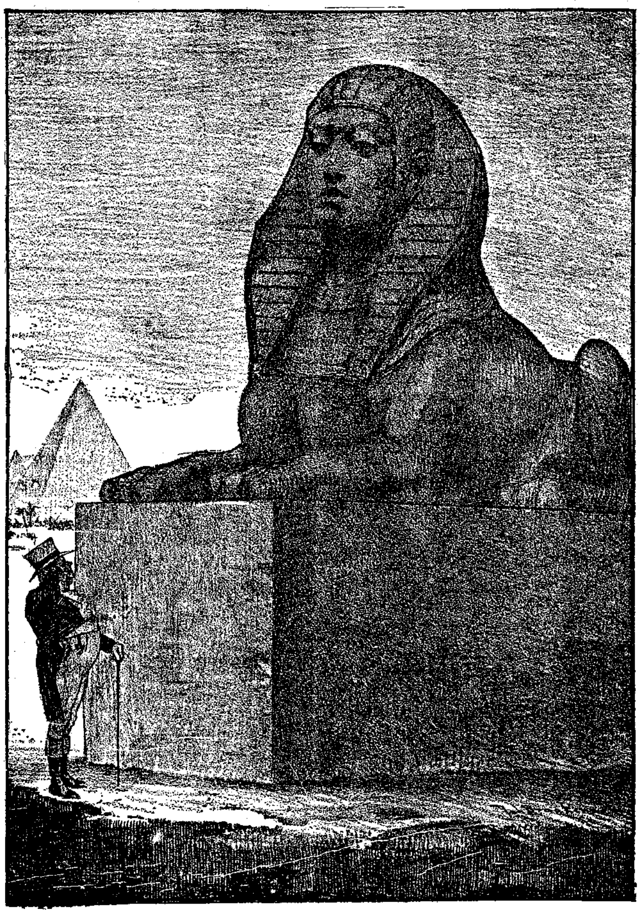
THE CAP OF LIBERTY: THE LATEST MODE.

EGYPTIAN SPHINX—"How does it suit my style?"

THE MILNER—"Well, I may be prejudiced in favor of my own creation, but I think it most becoming." —*Punch* (London).

it would seem on the face of it that this was a serious omission if procedure by treaty is to be the governing consideration in the determination of the future status of Egypt in the world. Procedure by treaty, involving the recognition of Egypt as a constitutional monarchy with representative institutions, cuts at the root of the 'protectorate,' which has been recognized by the Powers signatory to the treaties of Versailles and Sèvres, and by the United States of America."

The one thing clearly conferred by the establishment of the present British protectorate in Egypt, this informant states, is the right of the British Crown to select the ruler in whose name the government of Egypt is to be carried on, and if this right is to disappear the protectorate disappears. But even if the Milner proposals regarding the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Egypt were adopted, we read, the real difficulties will come when the other treaties are considered. Foreign Powers will hesitate to give up to Great Britain their rights under the capitulations, he tells us, unless they are satisfied that they are losing nothing substantial by so doing and that Great Britain will "intervene effectively where foreign rights and interests are concerned." So ticklish is this matter that two alternative drafts in the Milner proposal deal with it:



THE SPHINX ASKS A NEW ONE.

THE SPHINX—"Say, John, what is self-determination?"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"Both alternatives imply the full recognition of the existing régime where foreigners are concerned, and in both there occurs the phrase 'to prevent the application to foreigners of any Egyptian law now requiring foreign consent.' This phrase covers a multitude of sins, and in effect perpetuates existing capitulary rights, the only difference being that whereas in the past the responsibility for the exercise of these rights has lain with the various foreign governments concerned and their representatives in Egypt, in the future the sole and only responsibility for giving effect to these rights will lie with the British High Commissioner.

"It is a new and great responsibility for Great Britain to take on her shoulders, and one that is likely to involve the British Government in frequent difficulties, not only with the Egyptian Government, but with foreign Powers. The privileges hitherto enjoyed by foreign subjects resident in Egypt, and even by foreign-protected subjects, have been so exceptional that a perpetuation of existing rights unimpaired is a very questionable proposal. It is very desirable that in the many treaties between Great Britain and foreign Powers, to which Egypt may or may not be a party, better and more expeditious machinery should be included for the gradual reduction and limitation of these exceptional privileges."

Another far-reaching change closely connected with the capitulations, we are told, is the proposed transfer to the British financial adviser of powers at present exercised by the Commissioners of the Debt. The Commissioners of the Debt are an international body, and because a large proportion of Egypt's public debt is in the hands of the foreigners, especially the French, this proposal would add to the burden of Great Britain and might involve her in difficult negotiations with foreign governments. We read also that the Egyptian Treaty is to be submitted to the approval of a new Egyptian Constituent Assembly, and this Constituent Assembly will be charged with the duty of framing a new organic statute, that is, a new internal constitution for Egypt. This constitution for Egypt, the proposal states, is to be framed "in accordance with the provisions of the one on which the Government of India will in future be conducted. This statute will embody provisions for the ministers being responsible to the legislature, and it will also provide for religious toleration for all persons and for the new protection of the rights of foreigners." This proposal contains "the pith of the story," according to the contributor to *The Nineteenth Century*, who says we are given very little indication in the Milner proposals of the character of this new organic statute, yet adds:

"The reference, however, to India is all-important, and would seem to point to the introduction of some system of diarchy whereby the Egyptians are to become completely responsible and self-governing in regard to certain functions of government, while in others their responsibility and power are to be limited.

"Diarchy is a novel political experiment in the history of the world, and it is too soon yet to be able to say with any confidence that it is suited to conditions other than those that obtained in the very special case of India. In Egypt it will be far more difficult than in India to draw hard-and-fast lines between 'reserved' and 'transferred' subjects."

This contributor to *The Nineteenth Century* thinks it desirable that the new organic law, which is to embody the new constitution of Egypt, including the provisions for the due protection of the rights of foreigners, should become an integral part and provision of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Egypt, and he argues that—

"If Great Britain is to give effective guaranties to foreign Powers, and that is the crux of the whole problem in its present phase, it must be clearly laid down that when once agreed Egypt shall not have the right to alter its new written constitution without the assent of Great Britain. In return for such a right, which is, after all, a very substantial limitation on the 'independence' of Egypt, Great Britain could well afford to give up the 'protectorate.' . . . . . .

"Finally, it must be laid down in the treaty that if Great Britain obtains from the capitulary Powers the transfer of their rights, the representative of Great Britain will have the effective power as well as the right to intervene where the rights conferred upon Great Britain are threatened. Just as the United States of America retained the right of military intervention in Cuba in the event of grave disorder or breach of treaty, so a similar right of intervention must be embodied in the Egyptian treaty. The treaty must be made 'water-tight' in this as in other respects, for to shirk definition where lack of definition has been the main cause of misunderstandings and difficulties in the past is to court disaster. The only guaranty of future security is a full and clear knowledge on the part of all concerned of exactly how they stand. Neither British nor Egyptians nor foreign Powers can afford 'open questions.' The longer settlement and definition are delayed the worse for everybody, and it is to be hoped that now the Milner proposals have been published the British and Egyptian governments will proceed to action with the utmost expedition."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FATE OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION INNOVATIONS

WHAT HAS BECOME of the changes in railroad administration made by the Government during the war? Some of them, we are told by a writer in *The Railway Age* (New York), so commended themselves to the public that the roads have been obliged to retain them under private ownership; some have gone by the board. Others, altho not remaining in the original form, have left their influence upon railroad practises in a way that will be felt for a long time in the future. The article in *The Age* is, in effect, a survey of the present status of the important changes inaugurated during Federal control. Some of these, we are told, had long been advocated by railroad men themselves, while others were made possible only by the unusual conditions ushered in by unified control. The writer goes on:

"But whatever may have been the immediate causes of these innovations, the results have been threefold. Certain of them have been discontinued almost in their entirety because centralized control could not, or did not, take cognizance of local conditions which private operation could not disregard. Others have been abandoned because the restoration of competitive conditions made their continuance impossible. A third class comprise those which have been retained in modified form to meet new conditions, and because they present distinct advantages in improved service.

"The changes which will be discust include the establishment of consolidated city ticket-offices, the unification of terminals, the drastic curtailment of advertising, the establishment of joint railroad and shippers' committees on rate matters, the pooling of equipment, the elimination of duplicate train service, the joint use of freight- and passenger-stations, the discontinuance of off-line agencies, and the practise of collecting freight for solid train movements, together with the allied 'sailing-day' plan.

"One of the innovations which was brought most prominently before the public was the consolidated ticket-office. Altho the system has been abandoned at many points and has been modified in part where retained, many of the original offices are still in existence with but few roads withdrawing. It was recognized by the railroads at most places when they returned to competitive conditions that the consolidated ticket-offices were economical and performed a service to the general public which the separate offices could not render. The system of allotting a designated space within the consolidated office to a road which provided its own employees at the counter is the plan in effect where joint, if not consolidated, offices are maintained.

"Among the innovations of the Railroad Administration which have been retained in part is the plan for the unified operation of terminals. Even excluding the unusual conditions resulting from the war, it has become evident that the terminal facilities of the roads have not kept pace with the growing needs of the traffic. For this reason considerable increases in economy of operation and in efficiency of service have been effected through continued consolidation of certain terminal facilities.

"At the same time a number of factors incident to the return to the competitive conditions of private management tend to make impracticable the joint operation of terminals. Generally, roads which have built terminal facilities at great expense do not find it expedient to share them with competing roads which have acquired no such facilities. Another consideration has been the difficulty of finding any one road in a terminal center with facilities adequate to take care of the combined business of the other carriers. A third difficulty has been the objections on the part of shippers and consignees to the inconvenience of having to go considerable distances to collect and send freight when their business houses have been located in close proximity to the terminal of the road which they patronized. As a fourth reason, the carriers find it necessary under competitive conditions to adopt measures which will permit them to handle the maximum amount of individual business.

"The plan has thus been continued up to the present only in a modified and limited form, but it will exist permanently as a possibility in the provision of the Transportation Act that empowers the Interstate Commerce Commission in transportation crises to 'require such joint or common use of terminals, including main-line track or tracks for a reasonable distance outside of such terminals as in its opinion will best serve the public interest.'

"The roads are now concentrating more on campaigns of creative and constructve advertising designed to promote tourist travel, to populate and cultivate new areas, to present service changes and to educate the public regarding railroad conditions. This last—advertising to secure and hold the good will of the public—to work hand and hand with patrons and inform them—may be said to be the underlying principle of present practises.

"Before Federal control most of the roads passing through undeveloped parts of the country maintained special departments to promote the settling of these areas as well as to cooperate with the industries they served. These are now being reestablished. Most of the railroads serving developed areas maintain supervisors of agriculture or departments to cooperate with the growers, shippers, and dealers throughout their territory. These methods and plans are not new. The interesting and important fact is that they are now receiving more attention."

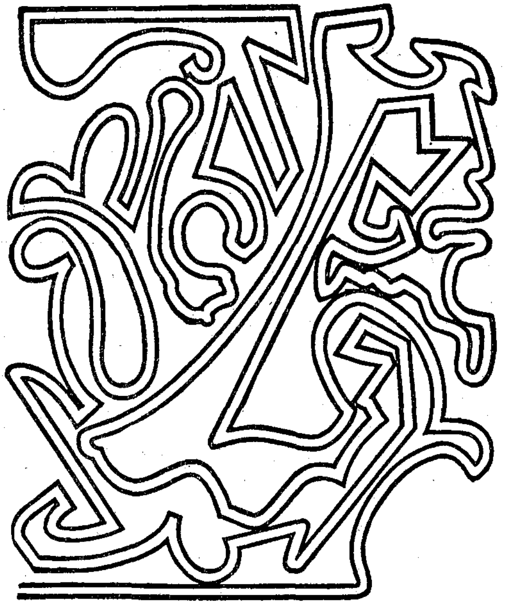
One of the innovations introduced by the Railroad Administration was the creation of joint committees of shippers and railroads to pass on rate matters. Unlike numerous other innovations which have gone by the board the conference plan is in operation at present and seems likely to have a permanent place in transportation practise. On March 10, 1920, the Southern Traffic League proposed a plan of continued cooperation with the railroads in the adjustment of rates. The roads have appreciated this aid in securing rate-increases. Representatives of seventeen trunk-line railroads met with the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League on November 19, 1920, to discuss complaints of shippers and to arrange for close cooperation. The result was the establishment of joint committees to handle matters of mutual interest in the future. It would seem that the plan for joint conferences is to have a lasting effect. We read further:

"The pooling of equipment, a feature of railroad operation introduced during Federal control, was partially abandoned three months before the roads were returned to their owners. Since that date there has been a steady increase in the number of cars returned to their home lines, and it is evident that the general practise in the form in which it existed during the period of Federal control has been abandoned, altho the Transportation Act authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the pooling of equipment whenever 'shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, or other emergency requiring immediate action exists in any section of the country.'

"Prior to Federal control competitive passenger-train service had been intensively developed between many points. These efforts to gain competitive business found no place under government operation where the roads became units in a vast monopoly. Not only that, but the exigencies of war made conservation and economy of operation of primary importance, while service to the public assumed a secondary position for the time. As a result of these conditions the fifteen trains which had been running each way between Chicago and St. Louis daily were reduced to nine, and similar reductions were made elsewhere.

"The return of the roads to their owners reversed this situation, until at the present time service between such highly competitive points as Chicago and St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, between New York and Philadelphia, and between other points is practically on the prewar basis. A number of roads in all sections of the country are also shortening the running time on many of their competing trains, a movement which gives further indication of the return to the old conditions.

"The plan for solid-train movements and designated shipping days represents that class of innovations the economy of which had long been recognized by railroad men. In fact, solid-train movements were already employed as far as possible on a number of roads prior to Federal control. But the plan for solid freight-train movements and for setting certain shipping days for specific places was abandoned to a large extent upon the return of the roads to the competitive conditions of private control, for no carrier is willing to turn its share of any business over to a competing road in order that a rival carrier can run a solid train. It is only in cases where the carrier secures enough business itself to make up a solid train that the plan is continued. The demands of the shippers for more individual attention were important factors in bringing this about. 'Sailing days' for merchandise cars, for example, have been wholly done away with, altho in the case of live stock shipped to Chicago the shipping-day plan has been retained.



THE THORNDIKE "MAZE TEST."

Can you draw, rapidly, a continuous line between these parallel lines without touching them. If so, you are efficient.

"One of the measures of the Railroad Administration which aroused the most active hostility was the plan for consolidated purchases. Altho it did not extend beyond cars, locomotives, rails, and ties, it was the cause of bitter controversy throughout the period of government control. Following the return of the roads to private management the centralized control of purchases disappeared. Interest in the plan has been revived recently, however, by a statement from Senator Cummings advocating consolidated purchases by the railroads.

"It is evident from the above survey that a number of the innovations inaugurated by the Railroad Administration have been found equally sound under the conditions of private operation.

"It is equally evident that many of the changes heralded as notable advances in railroad operation are not applicable under competitive conditions, and that railroad practises as a whole will not differ widely in the future from those that prevailed during the prewar period."

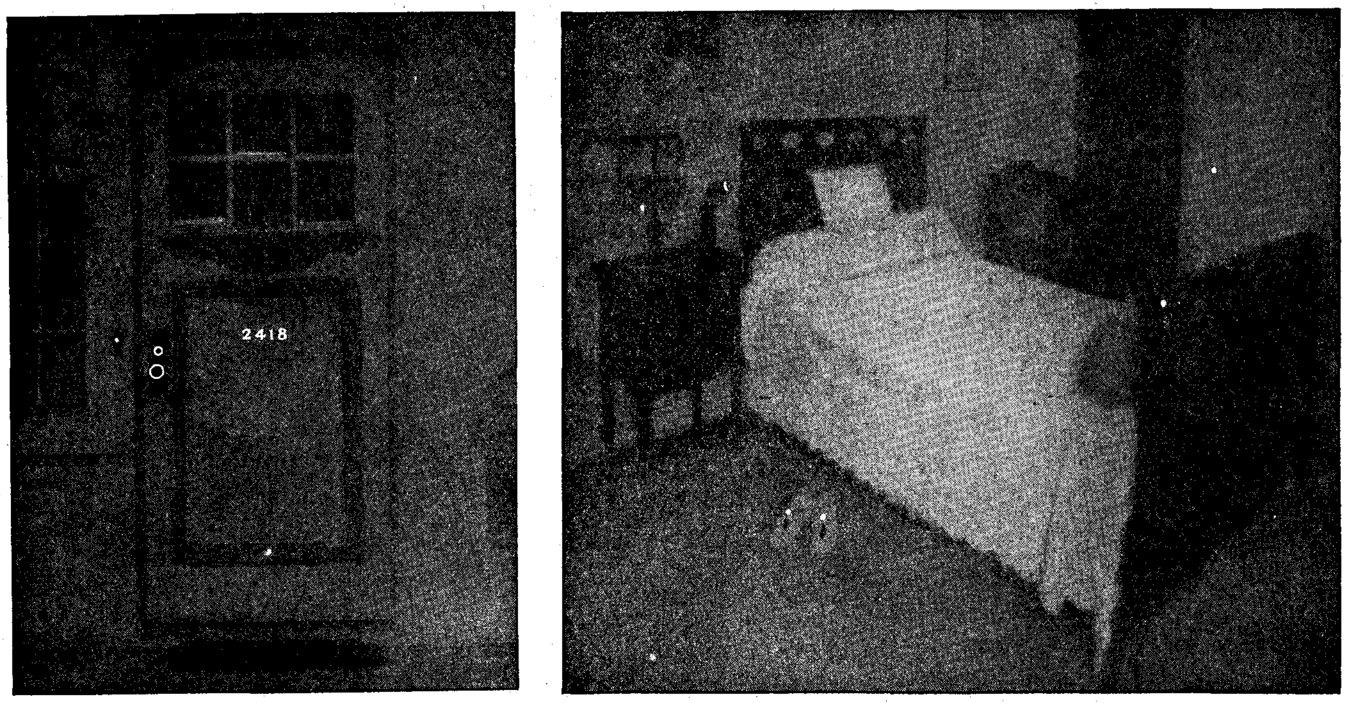
ARE YOU EFFICIENT?—TRY THIS—A psychological test for speed and accuracy is thus given by a contributor to *Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

> "Take a sharp pencil, place the point between the two parallel lines in the lower left-hand corner of the 'maze' above, and draw, as rapidly as you can, a third line. This line must not touch either of the original lines, nor must you shift the position of the magazine or lift your pencil while you work. Keep a record of the time it takes you to complete a trip around this very complicated design. Such is the Thorndike 'maze test' used in many schools for determining the drawing speed and accuracy of the pupils.
>
> "Speed and accuracy are the chief factors in efficiency, which is all-important in this twentieth century. The children are given seventy-five seconds in which to work. At the end of that time the number of linear inches they have covered are computed and errors recorded. Some children are quick and careless, and others work slowly but accurately. Both types are given the proper instructions. The test is given again an hour later. After five consecutive tests have been made, the records are tabulated by considering the average results of the first test as 100 per cent. efficient. This is used as a basis for the other tests that follow. Results show that speed of movement increases steadily during the day. Accuracy, however, varies. It improves gradually till lunch-time. After lunch it declines. Is this not another indication of the fact that work done in the morning is apt to be more correct than afternoon work?"

SEEING THINGS AT NIGHT

FOUR MILLION RADIUM WATCHES WERE MADE in the United States last year. Each of these had a self-luminous dial, made so by phosphorescent paint. Such dials have been made for many years, but the phosphorescence had to be stimulated by exposing them to sunlight. When there is a tiny bit of radium in the compound it keeps the phosphorescence going continuously. Radium paint is also used for many other purposes when it is desirable to locate things in the dark. Dr. S. A. Sochocky writes for *The American Magazine* (New York) a descriptive article, part of which is quoted below, entitled "Can't You Find the Keyhole?" This title suggests one of the new uses of radium which will be welcome to the belated. A bit of the luminous paint shows the householder exactly where his keyhole is, and another bit on the key helps him to pick it out in the bunch. Countless other uses will suggest themselves to the reader, and some of these are specified by Dr. Sochocky. He writes:

> "To-night you will wake up and look at the illuminated hands on your watch or alarm-clock and, without turning on the light, you will know what time it is. Next winter you may go to a great opera-house, and, when the lights are out, you will wonder, perhaps, how the orchestra can see the conductor's baton in the dark. The baton will be illuminated by tiny particles of radium, so that the whole orchestra can see it without any trouble. Some day the keys of pianos will be lighted with radium for artists who want to play in the dark.
>
> "The time will doubtless come when you will have in your own home (or some one you know will have) a room lighted entirely by radium. It would be possible to-day to illuminate a room, so that at night, without the aid of electricity or other artificial illumination, you could read fine newspaper print without difficulty. The light in such a room, thrown off by radium paint on walls and ceiling, would in color and tone be like soft moonlight, blue with a tint of yellow. To-day, a room ten by nine feet could be illuminated in this way at a cost of four hundred dollars, and the illumination would last ten years.
>
> "However, such illumination will soon be much cheaper, because of new discoveries as to the best materials to combine with radium to produce light.
>
> "For my own use, I have made radium oil paints; and because of my interest in art, I have made some paintings with them. Pictures painted with radium look like any other pictures in the daytime, but at night they illuminate themselves and create an interesting and weirdly artistic effect. This paint would be particularly adaptable for pictures of moonlight or winter scenes, and I have no doubt that some day a fine artist will make a name for himself and greatly interest us by painting pictures which will be unique, and particularly beautiful at night in a dark or semidarkened room.
>
> "Locked up in radium is the greatest force the world knows. An ounce of it, if carried in the hip-pocket in an ordinary glass tube, would kill a man in ten hours by destroying his tissues and bones. If a man carried one gram of it in his pocket two days, the result would likewise be fatal.
>
> "The careless handling of glass tubes containing only twenty-five milligrams of radium will cause deep wounds on the fingers of an operator.
>
> "One of the wonderful things about radium is that, altho it has such great power to injure, it can just as readily be made to serve us.
>
> "You will ask how, if radium is so powerful, we can handle it at all. We can do so only by taking the greatest precautions. I will tell you how I carry a gram of radium, even tho I may



HOW TO FIND THINGS AT NIGHT OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE HOUSE BY RADIUM'S AID.

> be going only from my office to my laboratory, a few rods away.
>
> "The gram of radium, worth $120,000, is kept in tiny glass tubes in a lead container. This container is over six inches in diameter, weighs forty-eight pounds, and has a leather cover with a handle. There is a circle of small holes in the center of the lead. Into these holes you put the tubes, so that between the tubes and the outside of the case there are at least three inches of lead.
>
> "The lead between the tubes and the outside of the case is known as a screen. It is intended to lessen the rays of electrical energy which constantly emanate from the radium. And yet, even through this three inches of lead, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the rays known as *gamma* rays do escape.
>
> "If this container were in a dark room and you should put a piece of phosphorescent material such as zinc sulfid near it, you would see the zinc sulfid light up and glow under the bombardment of rays shooting off from the radium. If you wanted an absolutely effective barricade against the rays from a gram of radium, you would have to put it into a container at least twelve inches in diameter, so that the radium would be screened by six inches of lead on all sides."

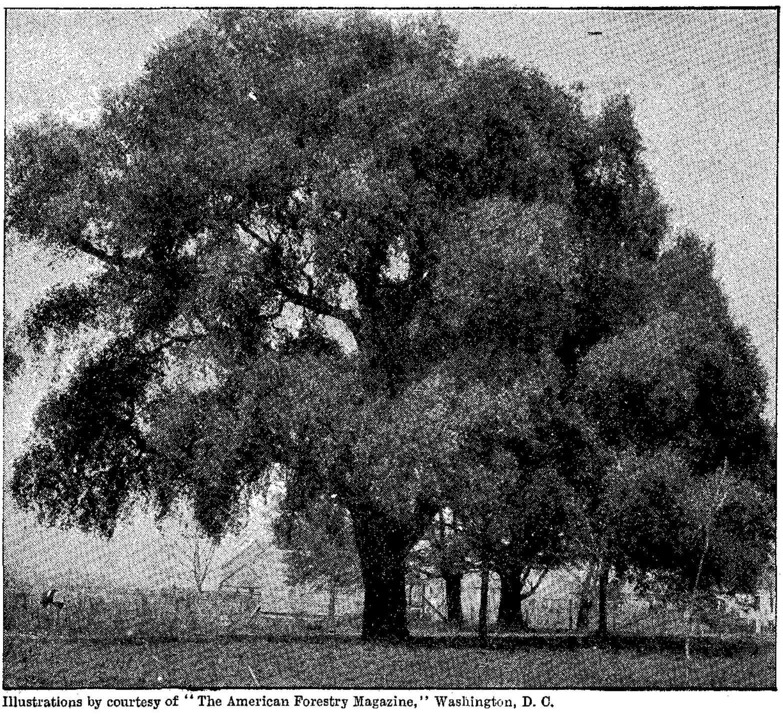
When the rays from radium strike a tiny crystal of zinc sulfid there is a flash bright enough for you to see it under a low-powered microscope. When radium and zinc sulfid are combined in the right way and right quantity, you can see the flashing as a constant glow in the dark, without any microscope. This power to make zinc sulfid glow is responsible for the commonest use of radium—for illuminating watches or any object which we want to use or locate at night. An infinitesimal amount of radium, a few millionth parts of a gram, when mixed with zinc sulfid, varnish, and some adhesive substance, gives enough material to illuminate forty or fifty watches. It has to be prepared and put on very carefully. To quote further:

> "The use of radium for light has grown very rapidly in the past few years. In 1913 two thousand watches and clocks, illuminated by radium, were manufactured in the United States. But a few years later, during the war, one man out of every six in the United States Army had a radium-lighted watch. Last year 4,000,000 of these watches were made in the United States and 1,000,000 of these were exported.
>
> "Everybody has been quick to see the many valuable uses that can be made of a material which will glow at night. It was used on the dials of airplanes which flew over enemy camps at night, when exposure of light of other character would have made the airplane a target for shells. It was applied to speedometer, compass, clock, inclinometer, barometer—altogether to fourteen dials used on airplanes.
>
> "To-day the dashboard instruments of automobiles—the speedometer, clock, and various gages—can tell the driver the condition of his car without the use of electric light. Radium is practically the only means of illuminating motor-cycle speedometers at night, since the motor-cycle does not carry instrument lights. The steersman at the wheel of ocean-going vessels can be independent of artificial lights at night. Radium illumination is particularly good for these purposes, because when the eye has consulted a dial which is brightly lighted with electricity, the vision is affected for a considerable period, so that the eye can not look off into the dark with normal certainty.
>
> "Steam gages, water-level glasses, and air-pressure gages on locomotives and stationary engines are nowadays lighted with radium; so is the pressure dial of the heater in the dark or semidark cellar of the ordinary dwelling.
>
> "Radium-lighted 'Danger' signs and indicating arrows have been made for use in mines to protect miners from the danger of explosions of coal-gas.
>
> "Such things as gas and electric meters, automobile steering-wheel locks, call buttons for use in hospital sick-rooms, the street-numbers of houses, and aisle seat numbers in theaters, for late comers who arrive after the auditorium lights are out, are being illuminated with radium.
>
> "A way has been found to insert a little of this luminous material in a house key, so that in the dark the key can be picked out from among others in a bunch without striking a light. The same material is used to illuminate the keyhole of a lock, so that the key can be inserted without trouble.
>
> "Any number of uses have been found for a luminous object which several different manufacturers make and call the 'locator button.' It is made like a push-button, so that it can be fastened like a thumb-tack, or so that it can be attached by a rubber-band or with adhesive material. These are some of the uses for these buttons, as advertised by manufacturers, and they are actually being used in all of these ways.
>
> "One of these buttons can be fixt to a medicine bottle to identify it at night among other bottles in the medicine-chest. A special luminous warning indicator can be put on bottles containing poison. These buttons can even be attached to the bedroom water glass or to bedroom slippers. They can be used to make known the presence of the newel-post or a sharp angle in a dark hall, or they can be placed on chairs or the corners of tables, so that if you enter the room in the dark you will not stumble against these articles of furniture. They can be attached to flash-lights and to fire-extinguishers, so there will be no trouble in finding them in the dark. More than a million of these buttons have been sold by manufacturers during the last year.
>
> "There is a radium-lighted fish-bait on the market, and the construction of this has been patented by one of the largest sporting-goods companies. Fishermen say that this bait is very successful in attracting fish which haunt deep water. Luminous

gun-sights are made for use when one is hunting in dark woods or early or late in the day; and if you have ever held a shotgun to your shoulder to bring down birds in the woods you know what that means.

"We know now from the researches of Dr. Doelter, a Viennese, that, under the influence of radium, diamonds will change to yellow, brown, bluish, or violet purple. Bright blue sapphires will change to green, yellowish green, yellowish brown, or light blue. The blood-red ruby will change to a pure red or to violet red. The topaz of a wine color will change to an orange yellow, dark orange, or lilac. The dark-green emerald will change to light green, pale green, or yellowish green.

"The carnotite ore, from which we get the radium we are using to-day, is mined in almost inaccessible regions in Colorado. Some of it is refined in Pittsburgh and some in Orange, N. J.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Forestry Magazine," Washington, D. C.

A HUGE AMERICAN CORK-TREE.

This large cork-oak grows on the edge of a cotton-field at Daphne, Georgia. It is said to be over one hundred years old and is a remarkable and beautiful example of the large proportions the tree attains.

"At one stage, when the radium is reaching its highest concentration point, a single drop of the solution containing it is certainly worth $2,000 and might be worth $10,000. And you know how easy it is to lose a drop of anything by spilling the contents of a small glass or by breaking a dish.

"Finally, after more than nine hundred different operations the radium from a ton or of several car-loads of ore is finally put into a little brown silica dish, which is smaller across the top than a small individual butter pat. It is now in the form of salts and has to be put into glass tubes.

"Suppose that, while I am doing this, some one opens the door suddenly. The gust of air might overturn the little dish. It might blow away the radium. It is nothing unusual to have a small amount of radium salts worth $90,000 in one of these dishes at one time. So one little puff of air could blow away all we have obtained by the work of many men for many months.

"In the United States this year we are going to produce from 12 to 14 grams of radium. For the next twenty years we shall keep on producing radium at about the present rate, so that at the end of twenty years we shall have approximately 280 grams to add to the 84 grams we have in the world to-day.

"Because radium is both so expensive and so valuable in medical treatment, we have established what is known as a 'radium bank.' A physician owning a little radium, but not sufficient for his case, can borrow for a merely nominal charge any amount he needs from the deposits which are kept in vaults in New York and in Orange, New Jersey. This method has been devised to make radium available for the treatment of difficult cases requiring the use of bigger amounts than any one physician can own."

AMERICAN-GROWN CORK

CORK-OAK WOULD GROW on cut-over pine lands in the Southern States, as well as the scrub-oak that is now springing up there. The scrub is valueless, whereas the cork would prove to be a valuable resource. The cork-oak resists fire well, on account of its thick, corky bark, and is in many ways adapted for its proposed location. These statements are from an article contributed by George N. Lamb to *American Forestry* (Washington) apropos of a huge cork-oak now growing on the edge of a cotton-field at Daphne, Ga. This tree is over one hundred years old, and if the owner had a grove of them instead of only one he would derive a handsome income from them. The scrub-oak is a weed; the cork-oak is an economic plant. Substitution in this case is like plowing a neglected field and planting grain. Writes Mr. Lamb:

"Standing on the edge of a cotton-field a half mile north of Daphne Station, west of Cordele, Ga., is undoubtedly the largest specimen of cork-oak (*Quercus suber*) in America. The tree is over one hundred years old, and tradition says that the acorn from which it grew was brought to this country from Spain by a Southern planter. At the time it was secured Spain prohibited the export of cork-oak acorns in order to protect their monopoly on the cork industry.

"The gigantic size of this exotic is attested by the fact that it is 45½ inches in diameter one foot from the ground. It has a height of 60 feet and a spread of 60 feet one way and 70 feet the other. The tree forks into four branches at eight feet from the ground. In general appearance at a distance it might be a symmetrical, spreading live oak, but on coming closer its heavy-limbed appearance is striking. The thick, corky bark extending out to the small branches causes this effect.

"The bark on this specimen, never having been harvested regularly, is very thick and coarse, except in one place on the trunk where a portion had been removed by accident or otherwise. At this point the new bark was smooth and of excellent quality. The rough bark was from twelve to fifteen years old and 2 to 2¾ inches thick on the main trunk."

Plenty of evidence is available to show that the cork-oak will flourish in this region, as seen in the fact that here and there the trees have already gained a foothold and need nothing more than a little encouragement, which ought to be forthcoming when the financial reward is kept in mind. As Mr. Lamb puts the argument:

"The writer has also seen smaller specimens of cork-oaks at Byromville, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., growing so vigorously that there seems to be no doubt that the tree will thrive in the longleaf-pine section of the Atlantic and Gulf States. If cork-oak could be substituted for the 'scrub-oak' that is now coming in on the cut-over longleaf-pine lands, a valuable economic resource would be available for future generations. The combination of longleaf pine and cork-oak would bring together two trees which furnish excellent wood and also yield a revenue from other sources while they are coming to maturity. Properly handled, the pine will yield quantities of valuable turpentine and resin in its early life and then make desirable lumber when mature. The cork-oak yields a crop of cork every few years and finally produces a crop of excellent wood.

"One of the greatest causes of damage in this region is fire, altho longleaf pine is particularly resistant. Cork-oak should be able to survive as well or better than pine, as the thick, corky bark would protect the growing tissue from the heat and is in itself very non-combustible.

"Should cork-oak ever be established in the longleaf-pine region it would bring together not only two trees furnishing valuable wood and valuable by-products, but would also bring together the two most singular and striking species appearing anywhere in the forests of the world."

FINGER-NAIL PHONOGRAPHS, AND OTHERS

A PHONOGRAPH RECORD can be "played," after a fashion, by using one's finger-nail instead of a needle, or by substituting any one of a number of pointed articles or instruments. The necessary condition seems to be that the substitute for the needle shall be attached to some object having a surface that will vibrate as a sounding-board, at right angles to the wave of the record. The "finger-nail" phonograph was described by R. E. Sneyd in *The Scientific American* some time ago, and his letter has elicited a flood of communications which would seem to indicate that our phonograph-owning fellow citizens have been taking all sorts of liberties with their instruments. Dr. G. H. Heald, of Washington, D.C., writes, for instance, that any stiff bond-paper may be used to play the phonograph. He says:

"One corner of the paper is placed in the groove; and then if the paper is bent a little so as to give it the right tension, the sounds may be heard faintly but distinctly, even when the ear is not in contact with the paper. If this contact is made, the sound is amplified; and I have made a very respectable reproducer by connecting a phonendoscope (one type of stethoscope) with a piece of stiff paper held in the groove of the record. I get best results with a piece of paper about two inches square."

A needle held in the fingers will also play the record, we are told by G. W. Martin, of Red Deer, Alberta, provided the finger-nails are at right angles to the sound-waves. He writes:

"A knitting-needle held in teeth will sound very loud if teeth are held at right angles to sound-waves. Also a small piece of tin soldered to a phonograph-needle and held in fingers with needle held on record and tin left free with surface parallel to sound-wave so that vibrations will cause tin to vibrate at right angles to surface will sound as loud as an ordinary reproducer without horn attached."

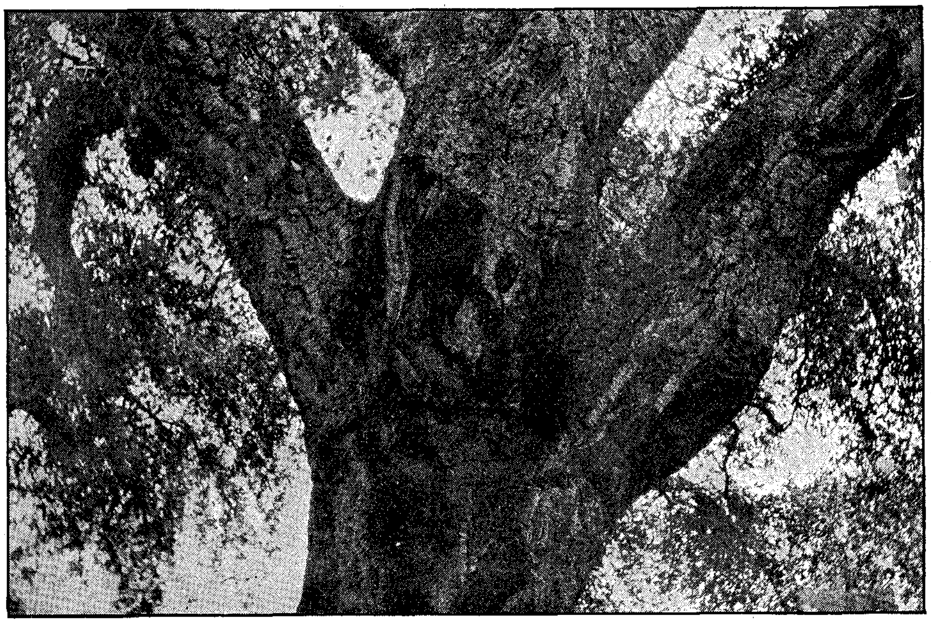
Ernest Linder, of Oakland, Iowa, explains the action of the sharpened finger-nail, when used as a needle, as follows:

"The sharpened tip of the finger-nail acts as a needle, being vibrated by the impressions of the record, the remainder of the nail is forced into vibration, and thus amplifies the sound. If a needle is held in the fingers in contact with a piece of stiff paper, the paper will serve as an amplifier and a reproduction of the record may be heard which is even much plainer than that obtained with the finger-nail."

A. B. Binford, a high-school student, of Piqua, Ohio, reports that he has tried several experiments with phonographic apparatus and has found the sound from the finger-nail to be somewhat more distinct than from a phonograph needle held between the fingers, altho he could distinguish the melody quite readily in either case. He says:

"If Mr. Sneyd will use for the same experiment a piece of metal or hardwood sharpened so as to be actuated by the undulations of the spiral groove, I think he will find the matter to be completely explained. The difference, I believe, is simply this: in the case of the phonograph needle there is a relatively small surface from which the sound-waves may radiate, while the finger-nail and the bit of metal not only have larger surfaces, but are more correctly shaped to act as transmitting diaphragms. The factor of the difference in the composition of the material used may also enter the question, as the vibrational response of metal is in almost every case weaker than that of wood and similar substances. Perhaps the action of the media in the above cases may be more readily understood by comparison with a similar case on a larger scale. If a phonograph needle is secured in the end of a shingle or any light, thin piece of wood, the whole may then be used in the same way as was Mr. Sneyd's finger-nail The result is an almost perfect reproduction of the recorded waves, sometimes with as much clarity as with the machine-made reproducer."

Other correspondents report success by placing the ear against the hand with the finger-nail method, and by using a pin stuck through the corner of a small box.



A CLOSE-UP OF THE OLD CORK GIANT,

Showing clearly the character of the bark.

X-RAYS FOR MALARIA—An Italian physician, Dr. Antonio Pais, of Venice, has been successfully treating malaria since 1916 by means of x-rays. This treatment is not employed, however, as a substitute for quinin, but merely to reenforce the action of the latter. The x-rays are directed toward the region of the spleen and the effect is to reduce the enlargement of this organ. At the same time the composition of the blood is modified. The success obtained by Dr. Pais has been so great, according to the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* (Lausanne), that the Italian Government has decided to introduce his method of treatment into the military hospitals. Since the war the treatment has been studied by Prof. B. Grassi, who made at a recent meeting of Italian scientific men a report in which he declared the action of x-rays upon chronic malaria to be "truly marvelous." The idea of using x-rays in this way is not entirely new, the method having been employed for several years by physicians without encouraging results. The *Bibliothèque Universelle* says regarding these earlier treatments:

"The attempt was made by them to destroy the parasite contained in the spleen. But it is now known that the x-rays employed for therapeutic action have no effect upon microorganisms, altho they may be injurious to the elements of the blood. In the method devised by Dr. Pais, the x-rays are employed to stimulate the functioning of the spleen, of the marrow, and of the lymphatic elements by means of slight but prolonged excitation; they are employed in infinitesimal doses—homeopathically, so to speak. Thus the result is absolutely different as well as the method."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 58

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE EVER-SURPRIZING MARY GARDEN

TEMPERAMENT is expected to play a dual, if not triple, rôle in the future history of the Chicago Opera Company. With Mary Garden as prima donna, artistic and business director, wiseacres shake their heads and the general public expect entertainment for the onlooker. If feminism had not already played so many rôles, the mere fact of a woman in so exalted a place would excite more comment. Actress-managers are and have, for a century or more, been common enough; but to become responsible for a great operatic organization embracing temperaments in at least four nationalities, and to conserve her own for the highest uses of exotic heroines—only Mary Garden would glory in the job. It can't be done, Mr. Walter Damrosch believes, and sooner or later Miss Garden will have to choose between the careers of manager and artiste. The Chicago *Tribune* comments favorably on the appointment, and, overlooking the present activities of Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, also the twelve-year term of Mme. Correlli at the Costanzi in Rome, ventures to suggest that "no woman except Frau Wagner has ever held such a place." But the latter lady's task was nothing compared to Miss Garden's, for "she had only to carry on the well-crystallized body of Wagnerian laws and traditions." On the other hand:

EQUIPPED FOR BUSINESS.

The new director of the Chicago Opera, Mary Garden, is a fighter. "I am an Anglo-Saxon," she is quoted as saying, "and we love, by gosh! nothing better than a fight."

> "Miss Garden will have only her own forceful character and the prestige of her personal fame to rely upon, plus, we hope and believe, the loyal and unwavering backing of the trustees and the favor of an operagoing public emphatically friendly and admiring throughout her operatic career. That, we think, is a very good start."

The exalted mood of the lady's first day in office was a distinct augury of success. If the New York *World* got her words correctly over the wire, she was already buttoning, or hooking, on the panoply of war:

> "I am a fighter. I am an Anglo-Saxon, and we love, by gosh, nothing better than a fight. And count me as a fighter. I am right there in the fray; but the Latin races must be treated with kindness and consideration, and I would pat their cheeks.
>
> "I do not want the stars of my organization to appear at the Hippodrome in New York, as I think it cheapens the whole organization. I will keep a man like Marinuzzi, who is not only a wonderful conductor and composer of great merit, but in and outside of the theater a most delightful and charming man.
>
> "I want Lucien Muratore, a very great artist, who alone, by his presence on the stage, adds distinction to a performance; and let me tell you right here, he will draw and be given ovations such as his art so well deserves.
>
> "I hope soon that we can put on Wagner and other German composers. Then I plan 33 per cent. each Italian, German, and French; and when good opera comes to be written by English and American composers, I would have their work performed in English, for English as a singing language is as understandable as any other, as demonstrated by John McCormack, the greatest exponent of English singing I have ever heard.
>
> "If McCormack, why not others? But singing French, Italian, or German operas in English—no, no! At the Metropolitan in New York I heard 'Parsifal' being massacred in English, and I thought the language as outrageous to the ears as the scenery was to the eye. Wagner surely did not deserve such treatment.
>
> "I am, of course, for opera in English. American opera, of course, not French, Italian, or German operas. Real American opera sung in English is my most cherished hope, but I would not hurt the chances of American composers by presenting in English operas that are written by foreigners.
>
> "There must be a general director who can dictate to hundreds, who can direct the ship, forcibly holding the rudder, and at the same time a captain who knows his job, who can navigate his boat in a straight course, and whose judgment will be law with the personnel."

New York papers do not fail to regard her appointment as a commanding topic for editorial comment. It has, says *The World*, "the essential merit of immediately satisfying opinion that it was the logical and sagacious thing to do." It sees no ground for doubt as to her competence, and feels that "the signal honor paid to the singer appropriately rewards an ability and devotion which have largely contributed to the organization's artistic success." The New York *Herald* observes:

> "Miss Garden has wit, intelligence, tact. She knows well the difficulties involved in fitting personality to personality in the composite of operatic productions. It may be that her dual

responsibilities will help, not hinder, the successful direction of the artistic productions of which she has become the inspiring head."

The Times feels confident of Miss Garden's business acumen from the fact that she was "born in Aberdeen and brought up among the Yankees of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Chicago." Therefore—

"She should be a good woman of business. For that matter, the most illustrious tenors and sopranos, or many of them, may be described as the most passionately acquisitive persons in the world, with a deliberate and frequently successful method in their madness.

"Miss Garden expresses her disbelief 'in a star régime.' Unfortunately, a large portion of the operagoing public cares little for music and everything for stars. On the other hand, the operatic heavens are by no means thickly stellate. The public may have to give up its delight in stars and console itself with performances by a competent company. It would be a great gain if a real interest in music and appreciation of a praiseworthy or respectable ensemble should gradually drive out that absorbing interest in personality rather than in art which characterizes the astrophiles. With the artists of the company Miss Garden should be able to deal easily as an insider and initiate in all the mysteries of that amusing tribe."

The Tribune would have more doubts but for the fact that "the inimitable Mary has been doing the impossible all her life—even to achieving the rank of a great singer when wise critics said she had no voice." Remembering how the war was won—

"Miss Garden understands the necessity of having one supreme boss for any complex artistic achievement. The chief difficulty at Chicago has been that there was no one voice strong enough to end the debate between impresario, stars, and trustees. It is a safe bet that Miss Garden will end that debate. On the score of ruthlessness every confidence can be reposed in the new directress. Will she also be able to hold her company together? A breathless world of music waits to learn. If Miss Garden has tact it is that strange variety which blossoms under a candor so outspoken and explicit as to leave an irritated opponent gasping for breath.

"As for continuing as a star herself while announcing her intention to 'end the star system,' heads will shake even more dubiously. There is surely a chance, artistically speaking at any rate, for opera which should aim first of all at ensemble and gain its effects by a striving for accurate dramatic and vocal values, let the stars be eclipsed as they may. Whether a public would ever approve this transfer of opera from the realm of spotlights and curtain-calls to the realm of pure art only Heaven knows—or is likely to know. But Miss Garden is an artist, a dramatic artist, to her finger-tips, and with a free hand as an operatic tyrant, without her own stardom to cloud her judgment and stir enmity, she might achieve a vastly interesting experiment. All angles considered, the colorful Mary can count upon the warmest sort of welcome here for her new adventure."

Perhaps Mr. Damrosch remembers his years as director of German opera at the Metropolitan, and if the artistic temperament is unchanged, he fears for Miss Garden in her dual rôle. As Marian Storm, of *The Evening Post*, listened to him:

"Think of the unceasing squabbles and the drain they make upon one's vitality! Singers have to be managed and soothed and listened to like children in their quarrels, and of all artists they are the most exhausting to deal with. Suppose that Miss Garden is going to sing *Zaza* at an evening performance. A prima donna should be in retirement all day, in preparation for such a strain; certainly from noon; but Miss Garden has hardly gone into the silence before the barytone is storming her door, weeping that Signor Sforzando, a singer with no training, no temperament, no appearance, is getting more than he, and is, worst of all, being given all the best parts, and that on this night, come what may, he positively, irrevocably—

"It then, of course, becomes the duty of Miss Garden, impresario, to abandon the *siesta* of Miss Garden, singer, and tell the barytone to go where he chooses. But just telling him that much has taken it out of her. Her calm has been marred and will be hideously shattered by the time the mezzo, the contralto, and the basso have come banging in the wake of the raging barytone, adding tears to reproaches."

CHICAGO ABOUT TO HONOR THE POET WHO LAMPOONED HER

IT IS MORE THAN TURNING the other cheek. Chicago's present gesture in erecting a memorial to Eugene Field is like kissing the hand that lashed her. Of course the name of Field is potent in the Windy City, but Eugene of that ilk has not figured largely. If Chicago has not been prodigal in awarding posthumous honors to poets, neither have the rest of us. Eugene Field had been dead a quarter of a century on November 4, and on that date the combined funds for his memorial were completed. The school children of Chicago had begun it, "leading citizens" had given it an added impetus, when the world-war put it to sleep. Now the finishing touch has been added by the Ferguson Fund, "established for the sole purpose of beautifying Chicago." It should soon materialize. The result is assured of accomplishment, if not with eager enthusiasm. "It must be confessed that the announcement, which gave keen pleasure to persons of middle and advanced age, aroused but little interest among the younger generation," says Mr. Victor Yarros in the New York *Evening Post*. But "those who knew him, who were entertained by him or worked with him on the Chicago press, are just now exchanging recollections and helping one another to refresh their memories." Some of these facts, forgotten perhaps elsewhere also, are here restated:

"Eugene Field came to Chicago in 1883 to join the editorial staff of *The Daily News*. His fame had preceded him. His adventurous newspaper career had been described by correspondents from St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver, cities which had previously come to know and admire his work. Thus, Chicago had been diverted by the report of his impersonation of Oscar Wilde at Denver on the eve of Wilde's arrival in that city. On that occasion Field rode through the principal streets of Denver in an open carriage. He wore a Bunthorne costume and held a lily in his hand. While living in Denver, Field wrote his *Tribune* primer stories, which were so widely read and imitated.

"Field's years in Chicago proved to be the most productive period. When he died those who knew him felt that American letters and American humor had sustained a great loss, for Field had steadily grown in power. Mr. Dennis, in the recollections above alluded to, says of him:

"'He was a worker who spared himself not at all. If it took years to perfect to the satisfaction of its author a particular poem or story, when the little masterpiece finally was given to the types it had no flaw save perhaps such flaws as Field deliberately permitted to remain with a view of thus enhancing its charm. . . . In that Chicago period he developed from the Field of "The Little Peach" to the Field whose poems were read and laughed and wept over the world around.'

"Chicago newspaper men—Field called the reporters and desk men 'deck hands'—in the words of Mr. Dennis, 'found in Field a surprizing paradox—a merciless satirist who loved his fellow men.' Field made friends and kept them regardless of his habit of lampooning them on all occasions, in print and at little parties and suppers. A few could not support his good-natured banter and caricature, but most of his associates and acquaintances thoroughly appreciated his affectionate nature and his sympathetic understanding, his readiness to help and to serve, his genuine delight in sociability and spontaneous fellowship, and did not mind his quips and jests and fancies at their expense.

"Field's appearance was hardly prepossessing. He was tall, slender, pale, slouchy of figure, and his working costume was an amazing affair; in the words of Mr. Dennis, 'it made him look like a scarecrow.' But his voice was mellow and deep, and his joviality and wit made him the idol of his associates. He seemed indolent, and he never tackled his work until late in the afternoon, but he was not really idle in the morning. He would read, visit his colleagues, 'pump' them, pick up ideas, and digest the news and comment of the day. He wrote with remarkable rapidity and seldom corrected his ordinary 'copy.'"

Mr. Dennis's recollections are treated in a manner confessedly "malicious" by the editorial column of this New York paper. The alleged reason is that Chicago bends "an orgulous eye on inferior centers of culture," after certain "Eastern critics" have written to London weeklies that she is the "literary center of America." Something of a basis for the claim is allowed by the Eastern writer:

"New York and Boston agree that such poets as Carl Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters, such novelists as Sherwood Anderson, are authentic voices of the nation, beside whom most Eastern writers are feeble imitators of Europe. Historians of her culture are appearing who expatiate upon the founding of the Art Institute, the development of her three great libraries, the rise of the beautiful university, the record of the publishing houses and of the greatest book-store in the world.

"Field should have lived to see all this. Mr. Dennis relates that the poet used to retire at eleven, but to a bed beside which stood a table laden with books and paper and over which flared an intense light. Propt high with pillows, his head in a glare of gas, Field would scribble his poems at 2 A.M. Had he cherished his health and resolved to live threescore and ten years, he would be with Chicago yet."

DOES HE RESEMBLE ROOSEVELT?

Some have thought Mr. Chesterton, the dealer in paradoxes, looks like the late wielder of "the big stick."

But perhaps Chicago would, in that case, have piled up a higher indictment against Field than it has in his "Culture's Garland."

"Probably out of consideration for Chicagoans, Mr. Dennis has declined to quote from 'Culture's Garland.' Field had been amused by the splash with which sleeping-car magnates, pork-packers, and paint promoters were diving into the Pierian spring. Who that has read the 'Garland' will forget Andrew J. Thorpe's folding-bed for cultured Chicagoans? The Essay Bedstead cost $450. When closed it looked like a bookcase filled with fine sets of Macaulay, Carlyle, Emerson, Steele, Johnson. Each volume was hollow, so that at the touch of a spring it served for a drawer. Poetry, Drama, and Novel Bedsteads were about the same price, and the History Bedstead would be ready as soon as copyright difficulties were overcome. Or who will forget the criticism of the Thomas Orchestra that Field voiced for Chicago? It spent 150 minutes on five pieces; result, 30 minutes to the piece. The stock-yards carved three hogs a minute; result, in 150 minutes, 450 hogs stuck, cleaned, split, segmented, and ready for the skillet. In the 'Garland' were printed the results of Field's canvass of literary Chicagoans to learn their opinion of the respective merits of Forepaugh's Circus and Sappho. One cultivated steel man was so tired of Howells and James that he was glad to hear a new author was rising. But the judgment of authorities like *The Lard Trade Journal* was that Sappho was well to the rear of Ella Wheeler and Marion Harland. One *littérateur* could not understand the care taken by her editor: 'Why, the man has gone and translated all her stuff in parallel columns into Greek!'"

CHESTERTON RUNNING TRUE TO FORM

THE NAME OF CHESTERTON almost spells paradox, therefore it's not surprizing that he should tell his first American audience, which happened to be in Boston, that he "had a conscientious objection to the term paradox." For all that he chose to talk first of all on "the perils of health." Taken without reservation, says the Boston *Transcript*, "it might appear that he was opposed to all government activity for the protection of the public health," but warned that his business, in spite of his protests, is to make paradoxes, *The Transcript* utters a warning against taking him too seriously. "It is, perhaps, not unreasonable to assume that it would not be safe to draw too sweeping conclusions from his remarks, and that he is not in opposition to all forms of that activity which, on this occasion, gave him opportunity to allow his powers of satire and ridicule full play." Some of the things that Mr. Chesterton said, to illustrate his point, are reported not exactly as he said them, but in a way to indicate the tone of the lecturer:

"The statement that the doctor should be the health adviser of the community came in for a volley of ridicule. The phrase was one of the sort that served in these days as substitute for thought. For doctors as doctors, the lecturer said, he had profound respect, but he would knock their heads off if they undertook to make themselves the advisers of the community. The doctor was to be called upon extraordinary occasions to deal with abnormal situations. Suppose, said Mr. Chesterton, he were to precipitate himself into the audience and break his leg. A doctor would set the leg, or, perhaps, with ill-concealed enthusiasm, would amputate it. He would be doing his work as a doctor; but the modern idea seemed to be that he was to take charge of unbroken legs, to say when they were to be used to walk and when they were to be used to dance.

"'Take the policeman. He is there to punish crime,' Mr. Chesterton continued. 'When you and I indulge in murder, he takes charge of us and deals with us according to law. But just imagine what you would say if told that the policeman was there to encourage virtue. What would happen if you and I were always followed by a policeman, and we heard his voice over our shoulder telling us when to do this and not to do that? I think we should soon begin to look upon it as rather a bore.

"'As a matter of fact, precisely this sort of thing is messing its way into our extremely muddled politics. In England they have created a Ministry of Health—God knows why! In English cities its agents are endured with the incredible politeness that is characteristic of the English poor. In Edinburgh and other places where Scotchmen live they are kicked down-stairs. In Ireland they are not allowed at all.'

"It was this that led to the statement that while the Irish might be opprest, they were, after all, not so much opprest as the English. Anybody attempting to impose health officers on the Irish would be opposed by Sinn Fein, Ulstermen, and all the other elements of the population.

"Expressing his appreciation of scientific hygienic investigation, the lecturer said that the worship of health was being carried to fantastic extremes. His remarks were to be understood as applying to those who would arbitrarily impose on the people rules of conduct based upon theories of a kind concerning which he had been informed the medical profession changed its mind on an average once in six years."

Boston is still pondering the question, "How much of it did he really mean?" It should have listened to these heterodoxies with equanimity, for *The Transcript* had previously prepared them by saying: "He is an Englishman with a most un-English mind. There are some persons who are all things to all men; Chesterton is one who is all the things they don't want to all the men and women who come his way." And it makes a quotation from T. P. O'Connor as the "best description of him":

"He is brilliant in argument and insight, but the trouble is that he does not know anything. He is a Tremendous Trifler. He is the Prime Minister of Fairyland. He has written the best book on Dickens of our time. His orthodoxy is famous, but it is heterodox to the orthodox. He believes in miracles, and therefore entrusts himself to hansom cabs. He is your lightning excogitator, and will contradict your preconceived ideas on whatever subject any lady or gentleman will be good enough to write on a slip of paper."

If Chesterton doesn't know anything, he was probably playing true to form in leaving Boston to settle her health problems and coming to New York to talk on the "Ignorance of the Educated." Uttering his text in some part of his discourse, not at the beginning, he observed that "it isn't so much people's ignorance that does the harm as it is their knowing so many things that ain't so," giving credit for this aphorism to Artemus Ward. Then the troublesome person who lies in wait for such things promptly wrote to the papers to say that it was Josh Billings's aphorism, and not Artemus Ward's. Understood by the New York *Tribune*, what Mr. Chesterton really discust was "the pretense to education made by the ignorant." Overlooking Greenwich Village, he spent much time over the "doubtful ethnological name of Czecho-Slovakia for Bohemia." No one, he maintains, knows the difference between a Czech and a Slovak, and to vary the latter by speaking of a Slovene is unreasonable unless one uses it to distinguish the female of the species. Bohemia, as broadly construed as Shakespeare did it, offers a better field for Chestertonian treatment. Reported by *The Times*—

"Mr. Chesterton proceeded with many illustrations and digressions, getting frequent applause for what other persons call brilliantly turned paradoxes and which the lecturer understands to be the reduction of impudent old fraud to plain commonplace fact.

"As an instance of harmless ignorance, he cited Shakespeare's readjustment of Bohemia in 'A Winter's Tale,' in which a strip of coast is annexed to it. Overlooking the attempts of some Shakespearian scholars to prove that Bohemia once did have a coast, Mr. Chesterton treated it as a piece of pure ignorance. But before showing how Shakespeare's artless ignorance was innocent compared to the sophisticated type that would have Bohemia known as Czecho-Slovakia, he said, parenthetically:

"'But I will not pause to inquire how this question affects that vast and varied body of thinkers who maintain that Shakespeare was Bacon, because he knew so much. We are told that Shakespeare must have been Bacon, because Bacon knew such a great deal of law and of history. But I might be tempted to wonder that Bacon knew no geography.'

"Shakespeare's ignorance, he explained, was harmless, because it was not mixed with a desire to make his ignorance the basis for political tinkering and meddling.

"'He was not, for instance, warning Queen Elizabeth against the dangers from the seaports on the coast of Bohemia, and he was not insisting that England keep up a strong navy to defend itself or demanding three keels to one against Bohemia.'

"In ridiculing the standard historical idea that early man won his wives with a club, which he put forward as an article of faith on the part of all educated people, the lecturer said that the theory assumed that early woman had an unconquerable aversion for early man.

"'It would seem,' he continued, 'to argue an exaggerated and unnatural degree of delicacy, which is certainly not self-evident in the fact of such a simple society. I could not understand why, if primitive man was so very rude, primitive woman should be so absurdly refined.'

"Mr. Chesterton made a sort of text for his lecture of Artemus Ward's famous remark on education:

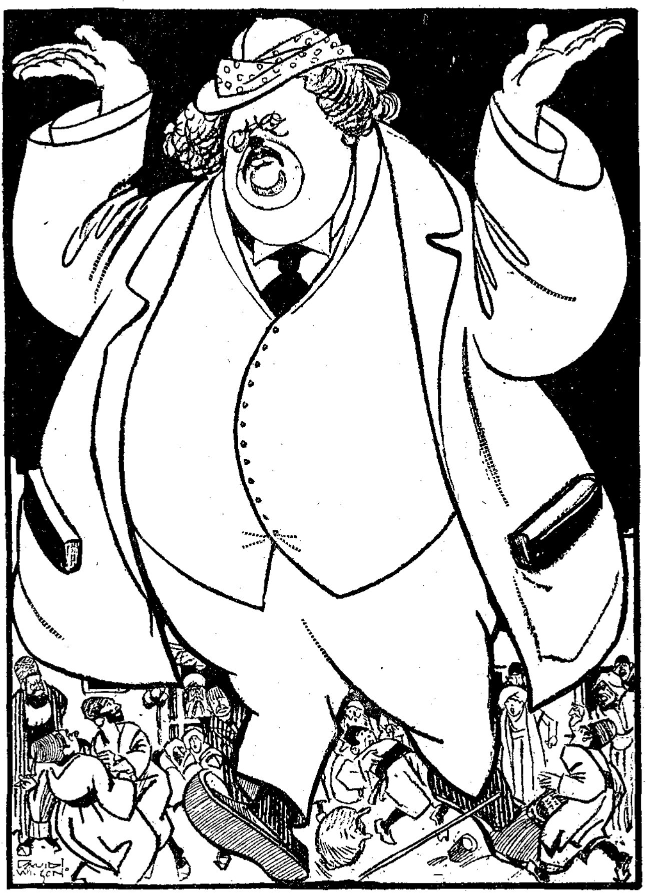
"'I do seriously think,' he said, 'that the most profound criticism of the culture of our time can be found in a sentence which, I believe, was written by Artemus Ward, which runs, I think:

"'"It isn't so much people's ignorance that does the harm as it is their knowing so many things that ain't so."'

"Mr. Chesterton commented on two other famous American quotations, frankly explaining that he did so to make it clear that he assumed no frivolous attitude toward great American sayings and was quite sincere in his admiration for Artemus Ward's condensed wisdom. He quoted 'Give me liberty or give me death,' adding:

"'If Patrick Henry could arise from the dead and revisit the land of the living and see the vast system and social organization and social science which now controls, he would probably simplify his observation and say:

"'"Give me death."'"



CHESTERTON IN THE NEAR EAST.

Pictured while in Palestine, "frantically looking for beer in Beersheba."
—David Wilson in *The Passing Show* (London).

TO CHRISTIANIZE THE PARIS STAGE—Henri Gheon, a French dramatist, proposes "a purely Catholic theater" for Paris; an institution which will "abandon all previous theatrical motives by seeking to develop a greater respect for the fundamental principles of Christianity." At the same time the Minister of the Interior, Jules Steeg, brings forward a proposal for "a special university for the police," where they would be trained "to recognize criminals by their walk, the color of their hair and eyes," and where they could "study the information left by former police chiefs." Chesterton might find a field here for one of his lectures before us. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, bringing us this news, however, fancies that Mr. Gheon's proposal might render Mr. Steeg's unnecessary. The Gheon idea is like this:

"Mr. Gheon admits that the French stage has frequently produced something really admirable, but contends that the community of purpose between the public and the authors has gradually widened until the stage has undertaken to produce things of such a vile character as to be a disgrace to the French nation.

"Mr. Gheon does not want to return to the medieval morality or passion plays, but would restrict the suggested theater to productions which would bear the closest scrutiny for evil psychological tendencies lest feeble-willed Parisians be induced thereby to stray from the narrow path of Christianity which Mr. Gheon apparently considers to be better paved than the boulevards lined with modern revues. . . . . . ."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WOMAN DEFYING PAUL'S DECREE

IT WOULD BE A TERRIBLE THING for the Presbyterian Church to ordain women to the ministry, declares Dr. C. E. Macartney in *The Presbyterian*, for, besides being "unscriptural," it would tend to the "feminization" of our churches, "increase tenfold the occasions for scandal, faction, and unhappy and satanic church quarreling," and "dangerously increase the spread of heresy, schism, error, and fanaticism." But, in spite of the opposition of which this view is characteristic, woman has so far succeeded in breaching the Pauline barrier against the woman-preacher that an International Women Preachers' Association, in which fifteen denominations are represented, has been organized. An increasing number of women are following the trail broken by Miss Emily Grace Briggs, who, twenty years ago, was the first woman graduate of the Union Theological Seminary. The smaller sects seem readiest to accept the official ministrations of women, but the last Methodist General Conference provided for licensing women local prachers, and other large denominations are giving serious consideration to similar innovations. That its readers may know the precise extent to which their sex has succeeded in entering the pulpit and the higher offices of the church, *The Woman Citizen* (New York) presents a detailed review of the subject prepared by Mary Sumner Boyd. Some months ago, she writes, a questionnaire asking whether women were ordained to the ministry and receiving full laity rights as to voting and holding all offices in the church on the same basis as men was sent out to the hundred largest Protestant sects in the United States. About 75 per cent. answered, and we learn that—

MISS MADELINE SOUTHARD, OF KANSAS,

First President of the International Women Preachers' Association, organized "to develop acquaintance and fellowship among women preachers, to secure ecclesiastical rights for women, and to encourage young women to take up the work of the ministry."

> "In forty-three sects, or considerably more than half the total number heard from, women are ordained to the ministry. Most of these are small; the largest are Unitarians, Universalists, Congregationalists, Friends, Christian Scientists, Christian Church, Shakers, Church of the Nazarene, United Evangelical Church, and, if this can strictly be classed among churches, the Ethical Culture Society. Besides these, women are ordained in one of the smaller branches of the Presbyterians; in two of the smaller Methodist sects; in five small Baptist sects, and more than a score of others not so well known. In a few of these women are not appointed to the highest ministry; in one, for example, they do not have the title or all the functions of an elder, in another they can not perform the marriage ceremony, and in the rest they can be missionary preachers but not regular ministers. This means that they are freely called upon for laborious work, carrying no honors. The Free Methodists have 1,200 male ministers, regular and circuit-riders, and 200 women circuit-riders. Primitive Methodists do not ordain women, but are glad to welcome in their pulpits those ordained by other churches, and another sect has somewhat the same practise.
>
> "In almost all, if not all, these churches women have been eligible for ordination from the beginning, in some cases that beginning being as long ago as 150 or even 250 years."

The sects in which women may preach have many hundred thousands of women in their congregations and many thousands of preachers, but the actual number of women preachers, we are told, is small. The Universalist Church estimates that women form about 3 per cent. of its ministry, says the writer; the Reformed Church in America reports that it has no ruling against the ordination of women, but that no woman has ever applied. Only three report a majority of women, according to the survey —the Pentecostal Bands, the Shakers, and the Pillar of Fire, "bodies where the prophetic or evangelical character recognized in women in the Old Testament seems to be used to advantage." The last has only five men as against eighty-one women. In many sects the ruling on the subject of sex seems to be left, in part at any rate, to the individual congregations. For instance:

> "The secretary of the General Conference of Free and Northern Baptists, who reports his church as ordaining women, adds: 'As for other Baptists, a different practise prevails in different parts of the country. Congregations of certain of these sects have ordained them for a number of years in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Michigan, Kansas, and Nebraska.'
>
> "The Disciples of Christ report: 'Each congregation follows its own desires in these matters, but there is a growing feeling that women should be given equal consideration.'
>
> "Over thirty sects, great and small, deny women the right to officiate and some of these deny them laity rights also. Among these are the Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Congregational, and some small Baptist organizations, and all Presbyterian bodies except that known as the Cumberland. A minority, tho a small one, adopts a stiff-necked attitude. Among these are the Mennonites, spoken of before, and the Swedenborgians, who do not ordain women and 'do not think it orderly so to do.'"

The Moravians use women as acolytes in the communion. Officials of the Reformed Episcopal Church report that "a movement is on foot looking to the end that at the next general council they be given the right to ordination and full equality in the church." The Baptist World Alliance is said to be hospitable to the idea of a changed status for women, and "both Northern and Southern Baptist conventions have recently increased, or considered increasing, the laity rights of women, while many individual congregations have done so as far as local affairs were concerned." Some gains have been made by women in the Episcopal Church, but their progress here is slow. At the last triennial convention an effort was made to gain for them full laity rights in the convention, but the measure will not be acted on until the convention in 1922. In the Presbyterian Church (Northern) the question of increasing woman's privileges and of her ordination is pending.

In actual fact, not many women do serve as ministers. According to the survey—

> "Congregationalists report only 'a score or more'; Disciples of Christ, 500 men as against 2 women; American Christians, 1,019 men, 68 women; American Brethren, 400 men, 25 women; Brotherhood Church, 200 men, 10 women; Cumberland Presbytery, 964 men, 25 women; Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, 1,250 men, 350 women; Unitarians, 491 men, 14 women; United Baptists of Maine, 240 men, 5 women; Seventh Day Baptists, 88 men, 1 woman; Brethren Church, 198 men, 10 women."

PRIEST AND PREACHER ON THE STAGE

SELDOM DOES THE STAGE represent the Protestant minister as being anything but an "effeminate fool," and too often without excuse, it is further alleged, he is made the butt of every cartoonist's power of ridicule. The matter has been the subject of comment and complaint before, but now the Public Morals Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aroused by the lampoons and burlesques with which their own and kindred clergymen are so frequently satirized, exhorts Protestant ministry and laity not to tolerate any further such gratuitous reproach. The Board takes note of the fact that the Roman Catholic Church demands and gets proper treatment for stage representations of the priesthood, and no less for the Protestant minister is to be required at the hands of playwright and producer. It is recognized that some Protestants may attribute "such misrepresentations in the movies and in the theaters to Jewish prejudice against the Christian religion," but the Board disclaims such a theory, and asserts that it does not believe the Jews in this industry "would continue anything that would seem to give cover to such a misunderstanding of their motives." In reference to criticism of the so-called blue laws, prohibition, or puritanism, the Board urges that "these things when subjected to contemptuous ridicule should not be identified with Protestantism." The Methodists' action meets with almost unanimous approval. As reported in the press, the pronouncement declares:

> "On the stage and in motion-pictures the Protestant minister is seldom represented except as an effeminate fool. The members of the Protestant churches are exhorted to be liberal, to take humor as humor and to be slow to wrath. But the members of the Roman Catholic Church do not tolerate such treatment of their priesthood, which is always represented on the stage and elsewhere in a most favorable way, and whose religion is treated with consideration. The Catholics are to be commended. The time has come also when Protestants should not tolerate any other than courteous treatment of their religion and ministry.
>
> "The matter is being brought to the attention of preachers' meetings not only of Methodist but of all other denominations throughout the country; to the entire religious press and the entire Methodist ministry. Protestant ministers everywhere are being asked to bring the matter to the attention of their congregations and are requested to report any violations of ordinary courtesy to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, which will make them public. . . . . . .
>
> "All that the Protestant churches want is the courtesy accorded to the Roman Catholic Church, and they are going to get it if possible."

"All success to this campaign!" exclaims the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist). The offense cries to heaven:

> "Newspapers and playhouses that would not dare to reflect in the slightest degree on the Roman Catholic Church fairly reek with ridicule in some form of the Protestant ministry. So far these lampooners have been allowed to have their own way without protest. It is high time for us to emulate the Catholics in demanding at least respectful treatment."

The Presbyterian also agrees that the Methodist resolution and declaration of principles "is as it should be." The minister, it is urged, "stands before the community as the exponent of high public morals. It is time that a stop should be put to covert flings against him and the Church of the Living God."

This tendency of theater and newspaper to caricature representatives of the pulpit is not limited to the Protestants, says *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), which complains that "what the Protestant ministry has suffered from contemptuous treatment by cartoonists, writers, and actors is insignificant to the wrong that has been and is being done to the Jews as a body." Therefore, "it is to be hoped that both President Taylor and the Methodist Morals Board will succeed in their efforts and that the movements they are inaugurating will become general."

But cartoonist and satirist are not without their friend at court, for the Rev. John Roach Straton, a prominent Baptist pastor of New York, believes professional jokesmiths have as much right to prick preachers with their shafts as they have to hurl them at any one else. Says Dr. Straton, as he is quoted in *The Fourth Estate* (New York):

> "I certainly would not be in favor of any action to stop the lampooning of clergymen. I think that cartoonists and newspaper men have just as much right to handle preachers roughly as any one else. There should be no wire-fence entanglement surrounding preachers."

LATIN AMERICA DRYING UP

"THE UNITED STATES WILL NEVER BE BONE dry," says John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, and observers agree with him to the extent at least that absolute aridity will never be effected until the dry flag flies from the north pole to Tierra del Fuego. That event so devoutly desired by prohibitionists is coming, tho perhaps with glacierlike slowness. The prohibition movement is spreading over both the American continents. Reports from Latin America say that the abolition of liquor there is being received with popular favor, and some believe that the final disposal of alcohol will be effected in the Latin countries south of us more rapidly than was the case in the United States. At present the United States forms an oasis, legally speaking, in a large area of wetness. But the prophecy of Dr. Robert Hercod, of Switzerland, before the last International Congress against Alcoholism in Washington, that in fifteen years the use of alcohol as a drink will have been abolished in all countries seems to be nearer fulfilment in the western hemisphere than the public is generally aware. The campaign is on from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. "The masses and governing classes are participators," writes Dr. Juan O. Gonzalez in *The Missionary Review of the World*, "and the subject is discust by the papers and magazines. Legislators propose and approve laws in this direction. There are few problems to-day that are more universally discust by the Latin republics than the restriction or prohibition of alcohol." The writer quotes from *El Universal*, the newspaper with the largest circulation in Mexico, to the effect that in several Mexican states the "dry" law has gone into effect. In Bogota, Colombia, congressional action against liquor has been sought, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is quoted as saying: "The antialcoholic problem must be met squarely, and advance must be made despite the obstacles." Said President Julio Acosta of Costa Rica: "We must combat alcoholism by all means possible, as it opposes every ideal of greatness and culture." Stringent regulations in regard to inebriety are enforced in the Costa Rica public offices. In Brazil, says the writer, "a law has been proposed prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors on holidays and restricting the sale during the rest of the week; also prohibiting bars near schools and colleges." Uruguay is in line, and here "energetic measures have been adopted" and "an active campaign started for the declaration of a 'dry' nation." Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballo, an eminent jurisconsult, has prepared for the Argentine Congress a law against the use of liquor, which *La Capital* is quoted as saying "comes at an opportune time. The initiatives tending to eliminate slowly the consumption of drinks of this nature must be complemented by the total suppression of the sale of liquors particularly harmful to the consumer." In Chile there are now certain restrictions in force, and some regions are under prohibition. In addition, new projects tending toward absolute prohibition have recently been presented to Congress. The stevedores in Punta Arenas recently refused to unload from vessels any cases containing alcoholic liquors, and the writer quotes from a press dispatch from Santiago that "movements . . . have been started by workers in the nitrate- and coal-fields in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquor on pay-days." To give further weight to his belief that Latin America is going dry, the writer quotes from *La Prensa* (New York), the Spanish paper of largest circulation in the United States:

"Inspired without a doubt by the example of the United States and animated by the praiseworthy desire of preserving the health of the people, several Hispanic-American statisticians have delivered themselves with ardor and earnestness to the task of obtaining from their respective countries laws conducive to the restriction, if not suppression, of the consumption of alcohol as a drink. In the parliaments of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and other countries, projects of this nature have been presented and discust with the interest that so grave a problem demands. Public opinion in all these countries has been in accord in appreciating the necessity that energetic measures be adopted as soon as possible establishing prudent laws that will protect the people from the danger of alcoholism."

This authority believes that the antiliquor campaign in Latin America will be more rapid than it was in North America, and says enthusiastically:

"Whoever studies the advances and retrogressions of the prohibition campaign in the United States during the last one hundred years, or the last fifty, can not but feel very optimistic on examining the present activities in Latin America. The prohibition campaign in the United States was, in the early days, ridiculed by the press, politicians, statisticians, and ministers of different denominations. On the other hand, the antialcoholic campaign in Latin America is in universal favor, patronized by the masses and a large part of the ruling classes, defended by the press, and seriously discust in scientific societies and colegislative bodies. This, however, does not mean that the defenders of prohibition and temperance are not going to meet with obstacles. King Alcohol can not be dethroned without a fierce battle. He will invoke the aid of degenerate politicians, of demoralizing vices, of degrading industries."

The campaign, we are told, must be conducted with due regard to the susceptibilities of the South-Americans, and—

"Anything that directly or indirectly appears to indicate an aspect of imposition, of tutelage, or even of guidance, must be avoided. Latin America is proud of her civilization, her liberty, her sovereignty, and the methods she employs in the unraveling of her problems. If the enemies of alcoholism adopt any imposing or dominating attitude, they will fail. The love of individual liberty is more intense in Latin America than it is in North America. Again, if friends of prohibition present themselves as representatives of a superior civilization, and, for this reason, adopt the attitude of protector or tutor of other people of an inferior or deficient civilization, they will fail. Latin America prefers to develop her own civilization, and without the help or cooperation of other nations if they take the attitude of tutors."

1920 AMONG THE CHURCHES

WHEN THE CHURCHES CEASE TO GROW it is "very much like the stoppage of heart-throbs in the human body," and it is cause for congratulation that they are said to be recovering from the debility and losses caused by the war. During 1919 few of them were able to hold their own, we are told. Their ingathering was not large enough to fill the vacancies caused by death, expulsion, and losses due to removals and other causes. Denominations representing an aggregate of 41,000,000 members reported a net increase of only 56,000. This stagnation, pointing to inertia was a bad sign. But during the year just passed there was at least measurable prosperity, writes Dr. H. K. Carroll in *The Christian Herald*, and the outlook is encouraging. The year was one of ingathering.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church, for example, reports for the year a net gain of more than 183,000 members, at home and abroad. This is the largest increase for a long time. It follows a net loss in 1919, in the United States only, of nearly 70,000.

"The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern), which in 1919 had a net loss of nearly 29,000, gained in 1920 34,072, which, tho not up to the average for the three years preceding 1918, more than makes good the loss of 1919.

"Other churches, including the Northern and Southern Baptist Conventions and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have had a good year in 1920, and the total increase of membership in all the churches will again rise in the hundred thousands, and with the gain in church membership we shall have undoubtedly increases in membership in the Sunday-schools and Young People's societies."

The number of denominations was reduced by one, the Welsh Presbyterian Church uniting with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern). The success of the union of three large Lutheran bodies—the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod, South—was emphasized, says the writer, at the second convention in October of the United Lutheran Church in America. Negotiations for the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have not yet been renewed. The General Conference of the former church rejected last May the basis agreed upon by the two commissions, but proposed a renewal of the attempt by a different method. In general, the writer finds that—

"Increased activity in home and foreign mission fields has resulted from increased receipts from 'drives' or campaigns by most of the denominations. Evangelization has been more extensive and successful, largely through pastoral effort. Religious education has advanced and the theological seminaries have filled up. Increase of ministerial salaries has been quite general, and normal conditions once more invite increase of spiritual activities and the full round of church work.

"The Russian Church in America has adopted a policy of Americanization, and is hereafter to celebrate its ritual in English, ceasing to be a foreign church, under foreign domination, at least while Bolshevik rule continues in Russia, and endeavoring to turn its communicants toward American ideals.

"One thing is increasingly evident, the world is not turning from but toward the Church, and the Church is facing the world with its divine message more confidently and hopefully than ever before."

According to the Catholic Directory, we learn from *The Monitor* (Catholic), there was an increase of 186,229 in the Catholic population of the country during the past year. The total Catholic population in the United States is given as 17,735,533. "A deplorable development," it is noted, "was recrudescence of bigotry, particularly in the South." However, the Catholic Church seems to be "flourishing everywhere in this country," tho "concerted Catholic action is required if the dangers threatening on all sides are to be averted."

Miss Ruth Page
Photo by Charlotte Fairchild

> *"It is a wondrous thing, the human foot, but it is seldom a thing of beauty. It can sometimes be very ugly, even in the fairest and highest and most gifted of her sex; and then it is of an ugliness to chill and kill romance, and scatter love's young dream, and almost break the heart. And all for the sake of a ridiculously high heel and a pointed toe—mean things, at the best!"*—DU MAURIER.

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> —*Augusta Rucker, M.D., in January McCall's.*

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New York—22 W. 39th St.
Omaha—308 So. 18th St.
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—McIlhenny, Inc.
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—S. S. Schweriner
Rochester—48 East Ave.
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—Rhodes Bros.
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Vancouver—Hudson Bay Co.
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Washington—Wm. Hahn & Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

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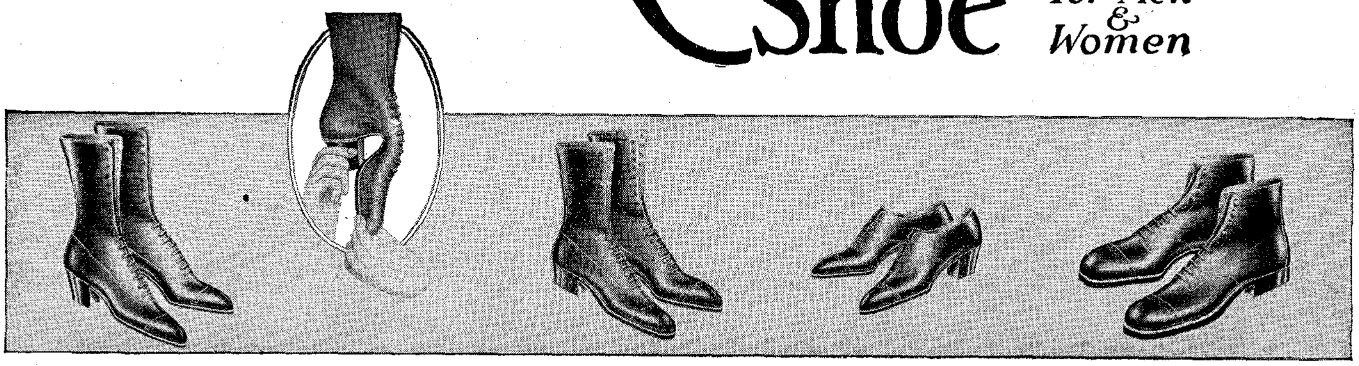

CURRENT POETRY

WHO shall say how far justified is Mr. Hardy's pessimism? Instead of opening the door to a new year with dancing and mirth, a humane act might be such as Hardy depicts in his *Athenæum* poem as the "new style." Some newspapers, not so affrighted as he, bade 1920 adieu with a shudder and a good riddance, but theirs was a blinder confidence in the future:

AT THE ENTERING OF THE NEW YEAR

By Thomas Hardy

I

(OLD STYLE)

Our songs went up and out the chimney,
And roused the home-gone husbandmen;
Our allemands, our heys, poussettings,
Our hands-across and back again,
Sent rhythmic throbbings through the casements
On to the white highway,
Where nighted farers paused and muttered,
"Keep it up well do they!"

The contrabasso's measured booming
Sped, as the old year touched his bounds,
To shepherds at their midnight lambings,
To stealthy poachers on their rounds;
And everybody caught full duly
The notes of our delight,
As Time unrobed the Youth of promise
Hailed by our sanguine sight.

II

(NEW STYLE)

We stand in the dusk of a pine-tree limb,
As if to give ear to the muffled peal,
Brought or withheld at the breeze's whim;
But our truest heed is to words that steal
From the mantled form that looms in the gray,
And seems, so far as our sense can see,
To feature bereaved humanity,
As it sighs to the imminent year its say:

"O stay without, O stay without,
Calm comely Youth, untasked, untired;
Tho stars irradiate thee about
Thy entrance here is undesired.
Open the gate not, mystic one:
Must we avow what we would close confine?
With thee, good friend, we would have converse none,
Albeit the fault may not be thine."

The song of cities is unending. This one which the New York *Evening Post* brings forward is a clever revealing by the turns of a kaleidoscope. It is any city big enough to hold all that makes a city:

THE GREAT KALEIDOSCOPE

By Frederic B. Bard

Look in my lens, and behold:
Towers and steeples and windowed walls
Roofed in the sky.
Waterways fringed with a forest of masts
From the seven seas.
Thoroughfares jammed with the traffic of trade,
Avenues brilliant with Fashion's parade,
Boulevards stately with homes,
Mile upon mile.
Fever of business, riot of pleasure, luxury's crest.

Turn me a bit:
Rickety tenements, nondescript shops,
Block after block.
Clutter of fire-escapes, motley of clothes-lines,
Slatternly groups at windows and doors
Gossiping, quarreling.
Sallow-faced children swarming the walks,
Push-carts and pedlers lining the curbs,
Infinite rubbish, myriad odors, babel of tongues.

Turn me again:
Hospitals perfect in system and skill,
Healing the sick.
Charities splendid in purpose and means,
Serving the poor.
Churches and missions salvaging souls,
Settlement-houses teaching of homes,
Libraries, museums, artizans' schools,
Feeding the mind, training the hand.

Once again turn:
Deft-fingered gamblers in palace and den
Fleecing their dupes.
Keen-witted swindlers in office and mart
Floating their frauds.
Pickpockets busy with crowds.
Burglars dividing their loot.
Fugitive autos speeding from crime,
Their victim inside or back stark on a stair.
And on alley and side street and white-lighted way
Dance-hall and brothel and dive
Flaunting their sinister lures.

I am the City, ponder me well!
Marvel my glories, shrink from my squalor,
Pity my shame.

Readers of Knut Hamsun may see him indicated here in the first of these printed by *The Grinnell Review* as a group of Chicago poems. Hamsun, according to the legend of him, once served as conductor on a Van Buren Street car, and we can imagine his mind busy with themes like these, since it is said he was often vague as to the direction of the car itself:

VAN BUREN STREET CAR

By Clifford Franklin Gessler

We did not know what he meant,
But we loved the gleam in his eyes when he said:

"Child with pinched face,
Boarding the car in the grim winter morning
As the wind heaps dun masses of dust around your slender ankles,
I shall remember you when the iron wind
Hurls red mist over the barricade
And strong shoulders go down under a sea of iron,
And there is no relenting.

"I shall remember, and say:
For this, and for thousands like her,
That there may be for them joy, and a tree of rest,
After the cruel years of toiling, a rose—
Stand, comrades, a wall of succor!

"And in the last hour
I shall smile at the pale wraiths of the dawn,
Remembering . . . . . ."

LOOP MORNING

By Clifford Franklin Gessler

Day rides into the Loop
With shrieking of iron wheels,
Staccato of leathern heels
And the mist over all.

Chicago flows into the Loop
In the half light of the pale sun
To the tasks that never are done
And the gray weariness.

Some bodies of American soldiers are being returned from France; the majority will perhaps lie in the fields where they fell. The Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* prints lines that fitly express the feeling of those who see these returning catafalques:

A BOY GOES BY

By Theodore H. Boice

Hats off!
A boy goes by—
A boy who in the golden flush of youth
Went forth to battle for the truth!
The joys of home he left behind,
The mother's kiss, the friends so kind,
That he might help to overthrow
Humanity's most ruthless foe.
And gladdened were his eyes to see
The old flag there in Picardy.

Hats off!
The boy goes by—
For he in honor has returned
To those who ever for him yearned.
Alas! there are no welcoming cheers,
For throats are choked when there are tears,
But comrades who were in the fight
For God, for home, and for the right,
Are following him with measured tread,
And with Old Glory overhead.

Hats off!
Uncover every head!
The boy who passes by is dead!
To God and home and country true
He died for me—he died for you.
Hats off!
A hero passes by!
Pay him the tribute of a sigh.

Browning loved to celebrate the folly of prudence in matters of love and mating. Here is the theme again in the January *Poetry*, showing that men often fail of imagination for two and concentrate on what is solely for one—that is, themselves:

FEEL OF BRAMBLES

By Hazel Rawson Cades

She will bear him children with straight backs and sturdy limbs,
Clear-eyed children with untroubled minds.
Mine would have been brown things, questioners—
With little hoofs, I think;
Lovers of wind and rain
And twisted brambly paths over the hills.
But he was afraid—afraid of the brown-hoofed ones;
And more afraid that sometimes,
As we grew old together,
I would slip away from him to the hills;
Where he—because of gout, or girth, or civic dignity—
Could not come after.

He need not have been troubled:
Long before that I should have lost the feel of brambles.

If all the great lies are proved such, we should no doubt still manufacture them anew for the sake of the thrill in believing in them. The poet in *The New Witness* (London) thus sets at naught the work of the most painstaking of historical critics:

ON THE MYTH OF THE BORGIAS

By Charles Williams

There was no Borgia venom; Gandia fell
Under no sword of Cæsar's; doubtless, so.
And our cool judgments are content to know
That such a marriage group of heaven and hell
Was never throned within th' Italian selle,
Nor evil brimmed to such an overflow.
But our magnificent dreams around the glow
Of infinite wickedness compass still, where dwell
Pomps of our own undared impossible sin,
Tumultuously potent, marvelously beautiful;
Where, in a superhuman mystery
Of Christ and Lucifer, bearing those dire three,
The Pope and the Pope's children, ramps within
The fields of Christendom a Borgian bull.

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

THE STATISTICAL STORY OF 1920

(Bradstreet's)

Agricultural Yields

	Yields, 1920	Change from 1919	Past Records	Year
Corn, bushels	3,232,367,000	Inc. 13.0	3,124,746,000	1912
Winter wheat, bushels	580,513,000	Dec. 20.4	729,503,000	1919
Spring wheat, bushels	209,365,000	Inc. 2.1	356,339,000	1918
All wheat, bushels	789,878,000	Dec. 15.4	1,025,801,000	1915
Oats, bushels	1,524,055,000	Inc. 23.8	1,592,740,000	1917
Barley, bushels	202,024,000	Inc. 25.2	256,225,000	1918
Rye, bushels	69,318,000	Dec. 22.0	91,041,000	1918
Rice, bushels	53,710,000	Inc. 25.5	42,790,000	1919
Buckwheat, bushels	13,789,000	Dec. 9.5	22,792,000	1866
Total, 7 cereals, b'sh'ls	5,885,141,000	Inc. 8.6	5,896,528,000	1915
Flaxseed, bushels	10,990,000	Inc. 43.4	29,285,000	1902
Potatoes, white, b'sh'ls	430,458,000	Inc. 20.3	442,108,000	1917
Potatoes, sweet, b'sh'ls	112,368,000	Inc. 6.5	105,405,000	1919
Hay, tame, tons	91,193,000	Dec. .7	91,883,000	1919
Hay, wild, tons	17,040,000	Dec. 1.2	21,345,000	1915
All hay, tons	108,233,000	Dec. .8	110,992,000	1916
Tobacco, pounds	1,508,064,000	Inc. 3.0	1,463,325,000	1919
Cotton, bales	12,987,000	Inc. 13.6	16,135,000	1914
Cottonseed, tons	5,778,000	Inc. 13.8	7,186,000	1914
Beet sugar, pounds	2,219,200.000	Inc. 52.8	1,748,000,000	1915
Canesugar (La.), p'nds	372,000,000	Inc. 53.7	706,000,000	1911
Peanuts, bushels	35,960,000	Inc. 6.0	52,505,000	1917
Beans, bushels	9,075,000	Dec. 24.0	17,733,000	1918
Kafirs, bushels	143,939,000	Inc. 12.8	127,568,000	1919
Onions, bushels	19,119,500	Inc. 67.7	19,336,000	1918
Hops, pounds	38,918,000	Inc. 32.6	52,986,000	1915
Cranberries, barrels	431,000	Dec. 23.8	566,000	1919
Apples, bushels	240,646,000	Inc. 57.0	253,200,000	1914
Peaches, bushels	43,697,000	Dec. 11.8	64,097,000	1915
Oranges, boxes	27,200,000	Inc. 23.2	24,200,000	1918
Cabbage, tons	820,750	Inc. 130.0	684,812	1918

Agricultural Values

	Value, 1920	Change from 1919	Past Records	Year
Corn	$2,189,721,000	Dec. 43.1	$3,920,228,000	1917
Winter wheat	866,741,000	Dec. 43.6	1,538,292,000	1919
Spring wheat	273,465,000	Dec. 41.9	715,831,000	1918
All wheat	1,140,206,000	Dec. 43.2	2,009,407,000	1919
Oats	719,782,000	Dec. 18.2	1,090,322,000	1918
Barley	142,931,000	Dec. 26.7	240,758,000	1917
Rye	88,609,000	Dec. 25.8	138,038,000	1918
Rice	63,837,000	Dec. 44.0	114,152,000	1919
Buckwheat	17,797,000	Dec. 20.5	28,142,000	1918
Total, seven cereals.	4,362,883,000	Dec. 39.3	6,863,552,000	1918
Flaxseed	19,413,000	Dec. 42.1	45,470,000	1918
Potatoes, white	500,974,000	Dec. 12.8	574,764,000	1919
Potatoes, sweet	126,629,000	Dec. 10.0	140,706,000	1919
Hay, tame	1,613,896,000	Dec. 12.6	1,846,083,000	1919
Hay, wild	195,266,000	Dec. 32.3	288,498,000	1919
All hay	1,809,162,000	Dec. 15.2	2,134,581,000	1919
Tobacco	298,001,000	Dec. 47.6	569,608,000	1919
Cotton	914,590,000	Dec. 55.0	2,034,558,000	1919
Cottonseed	150,237,000	Dec. 59.2	368,626,000	1919
Peanuts	48,829,000	Dec. 40.2	81,742,000	1919
Beans	27,114,000	Dec. 46.8	100,692,000	1917
Kafirs	131,665,000	Dec. 20.2	165,030,000	1919
Onions	25,179,000	Inc. 3.5	26,957,000	1918
Cabbage	25,266,000	Inc. 34.7	25,344,000	1918
Hops	14,194,000	Dec. 37.3	22,656,000	1919
Cranberries	5,496,000	Inc. 16.0	4,734,000	1919
Apples	271,984,000	Dec. 4.6	285,069,000	1919
Peaches	91,862,000	Dec. 3.1	94,818,000	1919
Pears	27,220,000	Dec. 3.5	28,238,000	1919
Oranges	70,125,000	Inc. 18.9	89,105,000	1918
Total, all crops	9,148,519,000	Dec. 35.6	14,087,995,000	1919

Finance and Industry

	1920	Change from 1919	Past Records	Year
Bank clearings, United States	$446,441,948,669	Inc. 7.6	$414,752,812,927	1919
Bank clearings, New York	$243,135,013,363	Inc. 3.1	$235,802,634,887	1919
Bank clearings outside New York	$203,306,935,306	Inc. 13.6	$178,950,178,040	1919
Imports of merchandise (estimated)	$5,334,000,000	Inc. 36.6	$3,904,364,932	1919
Exports of merchandise (estimated)	$8,182,000,000	Inc. 3.3	$7,920,425,990	1919
Total foreign trade (estimated)	$13,516,000,000	Inc. 14.3	$11,824,790,922	1919
Exports of gold (eleven months)	$305,132,921	Dec. 5.2	$367,345,748	1917
Imports of gold (eleven months)	$372,403,534	Inc. 485.5	$ 535,388,500	1917
Exports of silver (eleven months)	$107,535,304	Dec. 48.4	$208,426,260	1919
Imports of silver (eleven months)	$83,434,399	Inc. 4.6	$79,725,206	1919
Gold produced, value	$48,000,000	Dec. 20.4	$101,035,700	1915
Silver produced, ounces	44,000,000	Dec. 22.3	74,961,075	1915
Circulation December 1, total	$6,363,498,999	Inc. 7.3	$5,993,627,863	1918
Circulation per capita	$59.41	Inc. 6.7	$56.23	1918
New York stock sales, shares	223,931,349	Dec. 28.4	312,875,250	1919
New York bond sales, value	$3,955,036,900	Inc. 4.8	$3,771,517,175	1919
Municipal bond sales	$744,967,626	Dec. 3.4	$770,195,248	1919
New domestic securities issued	$3,106,930,500	Inc. 2.8	3,021,171,300	1919
Business failures, number	8,595	Inc. 55.8	19,035	1915
Failures liabilities	$416,997,949	Inc. 260.9	$383,711,658	1907
Fire losses (estimated)	$320,000,000	Inc. 19.0	$269,000,775	1919
Railway gross earnings (estimated)	$6,210,000,000	Inc. 20.0	$5,184,230,244	1919
Railway net earnings (estimated)	$500,000,000	Dec. 34.5	$1,190,566,335	1917
Price Index (*Bradstreet's*), annual number	$18.81	Inc. .8	$18.71	1918
Incorporations in Eastern States	$13,998,944,200	Inc. 10.4	$12,677,229,600	1919
Brass exports (ten months)	$11,751,112	Dec. 1.9	$263,357,881	1916
Wheat exports (ten months)	$467,452,508	Inc. 56.8	$298,083,272	1919
Wheat-flour exports (ten months)	$201,629,153	Dec. 22.1	$258,957,235	1919
All wheat (including flour) exports (ten months)	$669,081,661	Inc. 20.0	$557,040,507	1919
All breadstuffs exports (ten months)	$883,074,983	Inc. 11.3	$792,814,020	1919
Copper exports (ten months)	$116,610,375	Inc. 11.1	$300,613,647	1917
Cotton exports (ten months)	$952,950,851	Inc. 22.8	$775,413,702	1919
Explosive exports (ten months)	$46,151,561	Inc. 126.6	$583,191,508	1917
Iron and steel exports (ten months)	$885,222,563	Inc. 6.1	$1,024,643,482	1917
Meat and dairy product exports (ten months)	$451,995,922	Dec. 56.3	$1,035,666,538	1919
Horse and mule exports (ten months)	$3,977,006	Inc. 26.5	$104,388,938	1915
Automobile exports (ten months)	$247,044,636	Inc. 104.0	$121,125,847	1919
Chemicals, etc., exports (ten months)	$144,339,552	Inc. 31.2	$156,524,373	1917
Coal exports (ten months)	$350,715,590	Inc. 134.5	$149,577,358	1919
Cotton manufactures exports (ten months)	$347,034,161	Inc. 57.8	$219,885,581	1919
Leather and manufactures exports (ten months)	$170,762,960	Dec. 32.7	$254,047,144	1919
Oil, mineral, exports (ten months)	$439,603,042	Inc. 58.2	$284,300,392	1918
Building expenditure (estimated)	1,375,000,000	Inc. 9.5	1,310,398,691	1919
Ship-building, tons (estimated)	2,900,000	Dec. 53.4	6,229,323	1919
Iron-ore shipments by lake, tons	58,527,226	Inc. 24.0	64,734,198	1916
Lake commerce, tons (estimated)	82,000,000	Inc. 20.6	91,888,219	1916
Unfilled United States Steel orders, tons, November 30	9,021,481	Inc. 26.5	11,058,542	1916
Cotton consumption (eleven months), bales	5,546,602	Inc. 2.4	6,314,137	1917
Pig-iron production, tons	36,414,114	Inc. 19.0	39,039,356	1916
Bituminous coal produced, tons (estimated)	556,000,000	Inc. 21.5	579,386,000	1918
Anthracite coal shipments, tons (estimated)	68,000,000	Inc. 1.7	78,156,160	1917
Alien immigrants arrived (fiscal year)	621,576	Inc. 162.2	1,403,681	1914
Wheat (including flour) receipts (primary), cereal season	488,296,000	Dec. 3.7	507,246,000	1919
Petroleum production, barrels (estimated)	450,000,000	Inc. 18.4	380,000,000	1919
Copper from domestic ores, pounds	1,350,000,000	Inc. 5.6	1,908,000,000	1918

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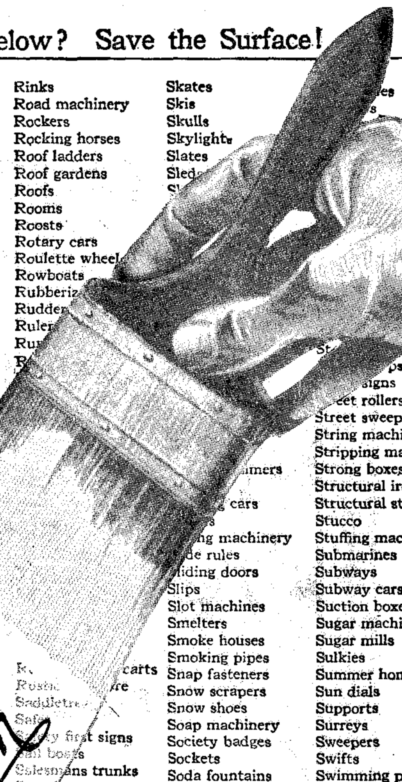
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Paint & Varnish

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Corn shellers
Corn shockers
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Farm machinery
Farm wagons
Fasteners

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Felling machinery
Fences
Fence posts
Fenders
Ferris wheels
Ferry boats
Filing cabinets
Filling machinery
Filters
Fire alarm boxes
Fire apparatus
Fire engines
Fire escapes
Fire extinguishers
Fireless cookers
Fireplaces
Fishing rods
Fixtures
Flag poles
Flashlights
Floats
Floors
Flour machinery
Flour mills
Flutes
Folding beds
Footstools
Forging machinery
Foundry machinery
Fountains
Frames
Freight boats
Freight cars
Fretwork
Furnaces
Furniture
Gable ornaments
Garages
Garden cultivators
Garden tools
Gas meters
Gas engines
Gas fixtures
Gas generators
Gas heaters
Gas stoves
Gates
Gavels
Generator tanks
Gigs
Golf balls
Golf sticks
Gondolas
Grain dumps
Grain elevators
Grand stands
Grappling hooks
Grates
Gravity conveyors
Greenhouses
Gridirons
Grilles
Guitars
Guns
Gutters
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Hairpins
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Hammock supports
Hampers
Handles
Hangars
Hangers
Hansoms
Hardware
Harrows
Harvesters
Hat pegs
Hatches
Hay machinery
Headers
Hearths
Heaters
Helmets
Hobby horses
Hockey balls
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Hogsheads
Hoisting machinery
Hooks and eyes
Hoppers
Horns
Hoods
Hospitals
Hospital equipment
Hotels
Hotel equipment
Houses
Humidors
Hydrants
Hydroplanes
Ice machinery
Ice plants
Ice cream plants
Ice cream tubs
Implements
Incinerators
Incubators
Instruments
Invalid chairs
Ironware
Irrigators
Jacks

Jails
Jardinieres
Jibs
Joists
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Kennels
Kettles
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Kitchen cabinets
Kitchen utensils
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Leaders
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Lifeboats
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Lifts
Lighters
Lighthouses
Lighting fixtures
Linotype machines
Lockers
Locks
Locomotives
Looms
Lunch boxes
Machine tools
Machinery
Machinists benches
Mail boxes
Mail chutes
Mallets
Mandolins
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Masts
Mattocks
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Medicine chests
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Meter boxes
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Milling machinery
Mine machinery
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Monuments
Mooring anchors
Mooring posts
Mosaics
Motors
Motorboats
Motor buses
Motorcycles
Motor trucks
Moulds
Mouse traps
Moving picture machines
Mowers
Music stands
Mural decorations
Museum cabinets
Music boxes
Music cabinets
Music racks
Nail pullers
Name plates
Narrow gauge cars
Newels
News boards
Newspaper racks
Novelties
Oars
Oar locks
Observation stands
Office furniture
Oil barrels
Oil drilling rigs
Oil pumps
Oil tanks
Oil wells
Omnibuses
Operating tables
Organs
Ornaments
Outdoor posters
Outlet boxes
Ovens
Package conveyors
Packing machinery
Paddles
Padlocks
Pails
Paint brushes
Paintings
Panels

Pans
Pantry boxes
Park benches
Park fences
Parlor cabinets
Passenger cars
Patrol wagons
Pattern boards
Pattern machinery
Pedestals
Pencils
Pencil boxes
Penholders
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Penstocks
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Phonographs
Photo cabinets
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Plasterers boards
Platforms
Player pianos
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Plumbing
Plug boxes
Poker chips
Pole anchors
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Police boxes
Police patrols
Police signals
Polo balls
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Pony carts
Pool tables
Porch furniture
Porches
Porticos
Posts
Pots
Potato hampers
Pottery
Poultry houses
Power houses
Power fans
Printing presses
Projectors
Propellers
Pulleys
Pullmans
Pulp machinery
Pulpits
Pumping machinery
Pumps
Quarry machinery
Quilting frames
Quoits
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Racquets
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Record cases
Recorders
Rectifying pumps
Refrigerators
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Registers
Reservoirs
Restaurant fixtures
Revolving doors
Rheostats
Rifles
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Rinks
Road machinery
Rockers
Rocking horses
Roof ladders
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Safety first signs
Sail boats
Salesmans trunks
Sample cases
Sample trunks
Sanctuary furniture
Sanitariums
Saw handles
Scaffolding
Scales
Scenic railways
School buildings
School furniture
School rooms
Schooners
Scissors
Scoops
Score boards
Scows
Scrapers
Screens
Screen doors
Screw drivers
Scythes
Seaplanes
Seaside boardwalks
Seats
Secretaries
Section boxes
See-saws
Seeders
Semaphores
Sentry boxes
Separators
Settees
Sewer pipes
Sewing machines
Shades
Shafts
Shanks
Shares
Shaving brushes
Shaving machinery
Shearing machinery
Shears
Sheathes
Sheds
Shells
Shelves
Shields
Shifters
Shingles
Ships
Shock absorbers
Shoe brushes
Shoe buttons
Shoe machinery
Shooting targets
Shotguns
Shovels
Show cases
Show windows
Shredders
Shunt boxes
Shutters
Shuttles
Sickles
Sideboards
Sieves
Sifters
Signals
Signal boxes
Signs
Silk machinery
Sills
Silos
Singletrees
Sinks
Sirens

Skates
Skis
Skulls
Skylights
Slates
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Slips
Slot machines
Smelters
Smoke houses
Smoking pipes
Snap fasteners
Snow scrapers
Snow shoes
Soap machinery
Society badges
Sockets
Soda fountains
Sofas
Soldering irons
Sounding boards
Souvenirs
Sowers
Spades
Spanner wrenches
Spears
Speed boats
Speedometers
Spigots
Spikes
Spindles
Spinning wheels
Spittoons
Spires
Spokes
Spools
Spoons
Spouts
Sprayers
Spreaders
Springs
Spring boards
Spring houses
Sprinklers
Spy glasses
Stables
Stacks
Staffs
Stages
Stage scenery
Stairways
Stair railings
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Staples
Stars
Starting systems
Stations
Stationary engines
Statuary
Staves
Stays
Steam boats
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Steam engines
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Steam rollers
Steam shovels
Steam tables
Steel barrels
Steel furniture
Steel mills
Steering wheels
Step ladders
Sterilizers
Stereoscopes
Stilettos
Stills
Stirrups
Stocks
Stock dips
Stocking machinery
Stokers
Stone crushers
Stoneware
Stools
Stoops
Stops
Store brackets
Store counters
Store fixtures
Storm doors
Storm windows
Stoves

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Street sweepers
String machinery
Stripping machinery
Strong boxes
Structural iron
Structural steel
Stucco
Stuffing machinery
Submarines
Subways
Subway cars
Suction boxes
Sugar machinery
Sugar mills
Sulkies
Summer homes
Sun dials
Supports
Surreys
Sweepers
Swifts
Swimming pools
Swings
Switches
Switch boards
Switch boxes
Swivels
Swords
Syrup machinery
Tables
Table lamps
Tablet machinery
Tacks
Tags
Tag machinery
Talcum machinery
Tanks
Tankers
Tapes
Taps
Targets
Taxicabs
Taximeters
Tea trays
Tedders
Telegraph poles
Telephones
Telephone booths
Telephone boxes
Telephone stands
Temperature alarms
Tennis racquets
Tennis net posts
Ten pins
Ten pin alleys
Tent poles
Tete-a-tetes
Textile mills
Textile machinery
Theatres
Theatre chairs
Thermometers
Thermostats
Thread machinery
Threshers
Thresholds
Tills
Time clocks
Tin bowls
Tinware
Tipple cars
Tire pumps
Tire racks
Tire tools
Tobacco machinery
Toboggans
Toilet brushes
Toilet cases
Toilet mirrors
Toilet fixtures
Tongs
Tools
Tool chests
Tool handles
Tool machinery
Tops
Torches
Torpedoes
Towboats
Towers
Toys
Trace chains
Tracks
Traction engines
Tractors
Trailers
Trains
Tram cars

Tramways
Transfer wagons
Transformers
Transmitters
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Traps
Trapezes
Travelling cranes
Trays
Trellises
Trestles
Tricycles
Trimmers
Trip hammers
Tripods
Trolley cars
Trolley poles
Trombones
Troughs
Trowels
Trucks
Trunks
Tubes
Tube machinery
Tubs
Tugs
Tunnel cars
Turbines
Turnstiles
Turntables
Turrets
Twist machinery
Typewriters
Typewriter cases
Typewriter tables
Ukuleles
Umbrellas
Urns
Urn stands
Utensils
Utility boxes
Vacuum bottles
Vacuum cleaners
Valves
Vans
Vases
Vats
Vaults
Vehicles
Velocipedes
Vending machines
Ventilators
Verandas
Vessels
Vessel fittings
Viaducts
Vibrators
Victorias
Violins
Violoncellos
Vises
Voltmeters
Voting booths
Wagons
Wagon tongues
Wainscoting
Walls
Wardrobes
Warehouses
Wash tubs
Washing machines
Water coolers
Water tanks
Weather vanes
Weighers
Wells
Wharves
Wharf barrows
Whatnots
Wheels
Wheel barrows
Wheel chairs
Whiffletrees
Whips
Willow ware
Windlasses
Windmills
Window sashes
Window screens
Window casings
Wire fences
Wire work
Wireless apparatus
Woodenware
Woodwork
Woolen mills
Workshop benches
Wrenches
Wrecking machinery
Wringers
Xylophones
Yachts
Yard cranes
Yawls
Zinc mine machinery

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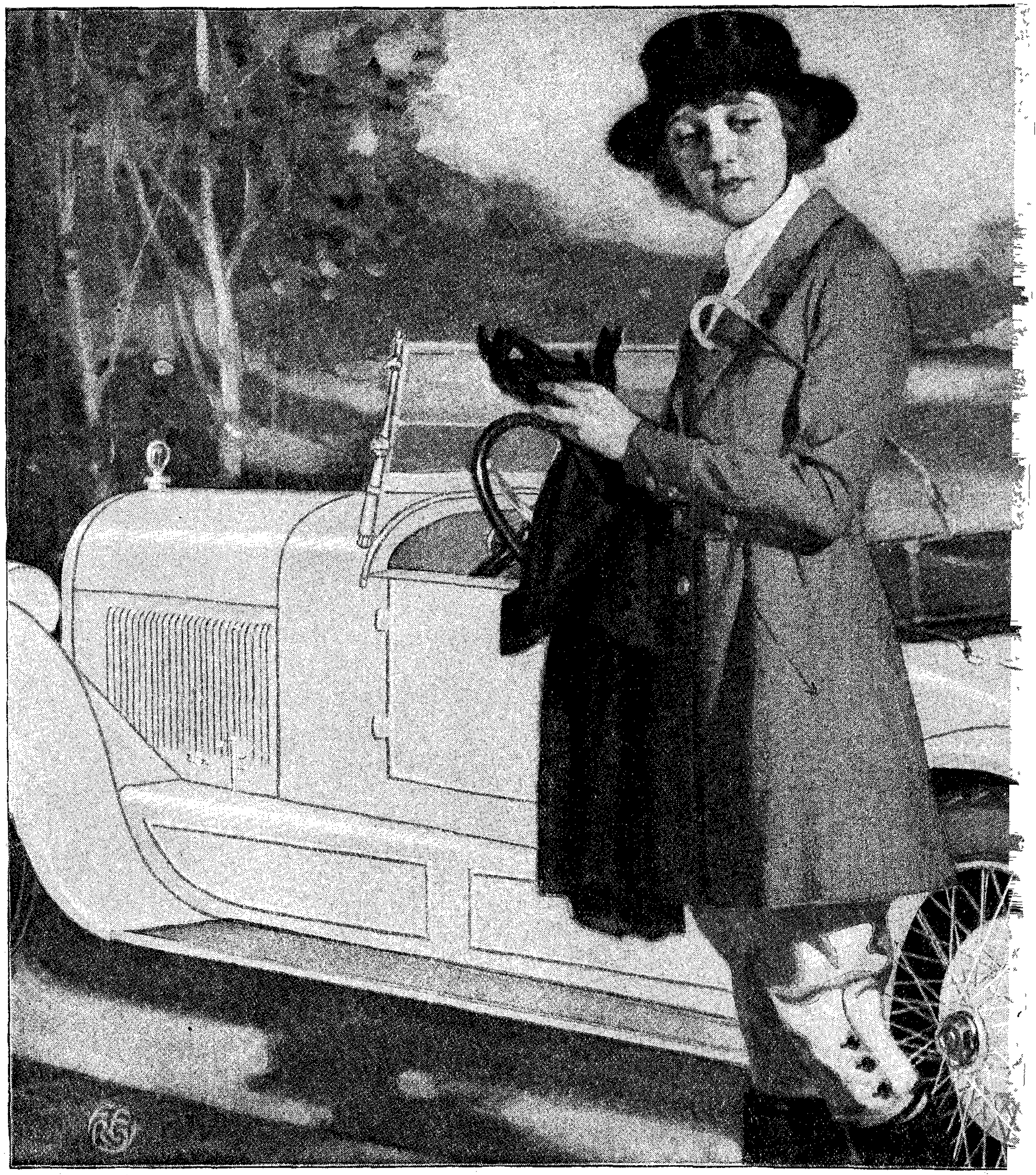
WHEN ALL



The JOR

Somewhere in this land of great mothers and happy fathers, there is a wonderful girl who is looking forward to one day of days.

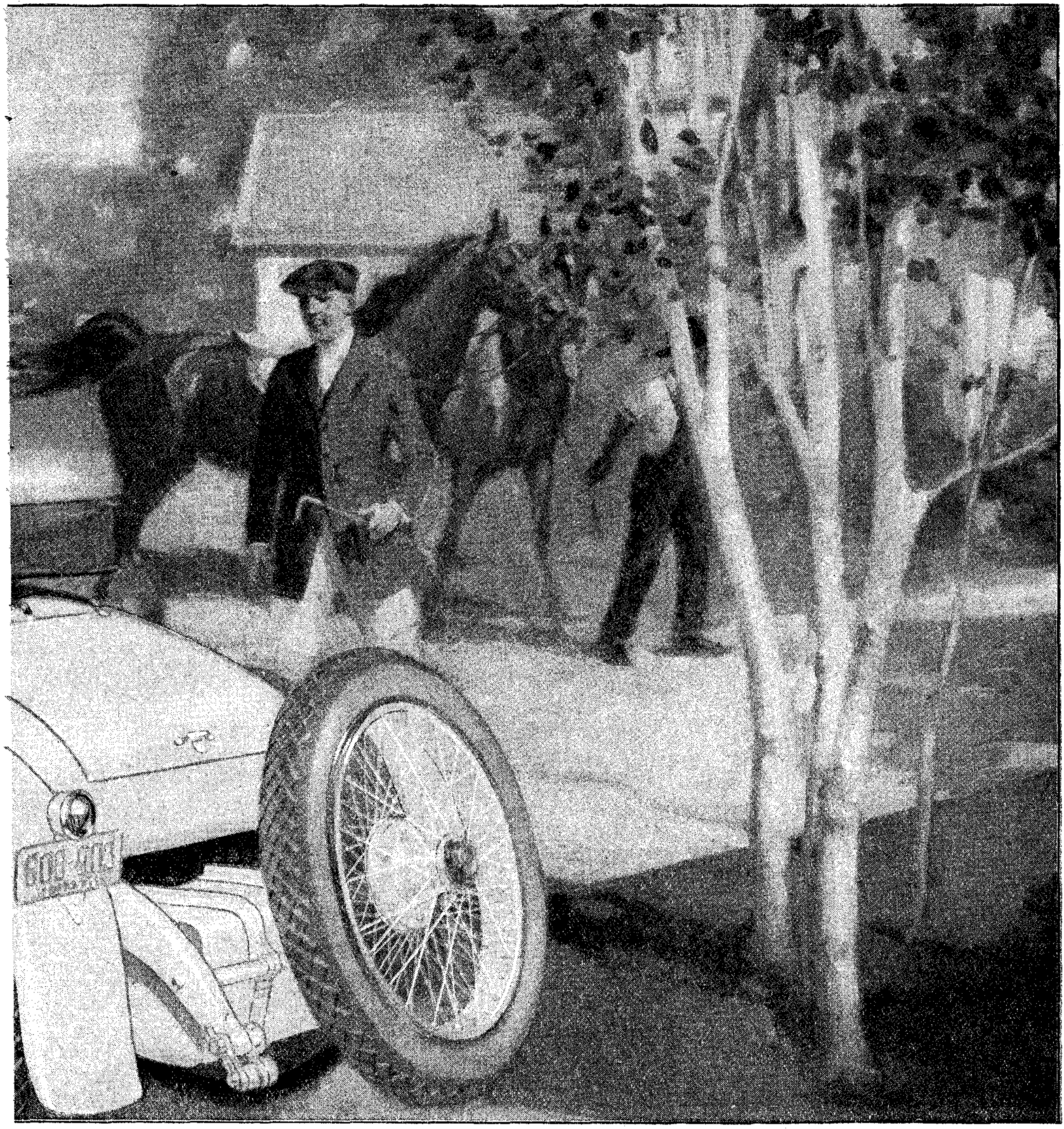
On that magic day, when June comes over the hill to fill the world with joy as old as time, a laughing queen will come home from school, to make the summer days fly by.

Then, bright as a poppy, supple, strong and free, this charming girl in a habit of red, will know that happy hills are green.

Give her a Jordan Playboy, strong, sinewy, light-footed, fleet and free.

JORDAN MOTOR

ORLD IS YOUNG



AN *Playboy*

In this car of personality and charm, there lies the thrill that goes at a gallop with a thoroughbred horse.

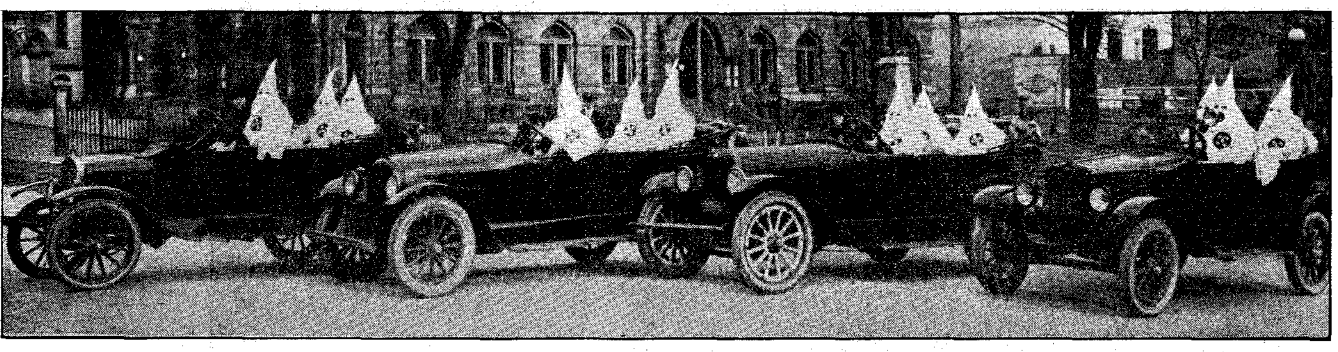
Give her a car which typifies pride of ownership—distinctive—economical—easy to drive—a happy companion for the most delightful hours she will ever know.

Give her three hours in the hills, and a stirring journey home in a motor car to dinner, and the whole family will know there is life enough within the hour, and all the world is truly young.

AN

PANY, Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES



KNIGHTS OF THE KUKLUX KLAN IN A BENEVOLENT RÔLE.

Members of the revived organization played Santa Claus to more than 500 poor children in Richmond, Virginia, on Christmas day. Four automobiles, each containing three Klansmen in the robes of the Order, and one young lady, were kept busy practically all day carrying good cheer to homes that were facing the prospect of a dreary Christmas. The post-Civil War methods of the Klan, when night-riders with flaming crosses spread terror through the countryside, will not be revived, say these modern Kukluxers.

AN "IMPERIAL WIZARD" AND HIS "KLAN"

IMPERIAL WIZARD WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, of Atlanta, Georgia, is the only man whose name has thus far figured prominently in the numerous recent accounts of the revival of the Kuklux Klan. This is partly due, no doubt, to the extreme secrecy which characterizes the membership and all the mysterious doings of the "Invisible Empire." It would not do for every grand dragon, titan, giant, hydra, or ghoul to be writing to the newspapers or giving out interviews about the Klan, for such promiscuous publicity would be sure to reveal more of the true inwardness of the institution than is warranted by its character and traditions. Aside from this, the Imperial Wizard is heard of in connection with the Kuklux because he seems to be the mainspring and chief inspiration of the entire resuscitated organization. It was he who set in motion its works, now whirring vigorously, after they had been inoperative for some fifty years. His summons started white-robed, masked figures riding through the Southland to midnight conclaves under flaming crosses on lonely mountain-tops and in deep woodlands, and it is likewise the Imperial Wizard who hands out information as to what the Kuklux business is all about. It appears that the Kuklux Klan has been a sort of obsession with Colonel Simmons, as he is known outside Klan circles, ever since his infancy. "From a child in dresses," he told Angus Perkerson, of the Atlanta *Journal*, "I can remember how old Aunt Viney, my black mammy, used to pacify us children late in the evening by telling us about the Kuklux." There were others, also, to whose stories of the celebrated organization he listened when a child, among them his own father, who had been a member of the original Klan. Fearsome and calculated to scare little boys tho some of those old tales were, they never made shivers run down William's back. He listened with open mouth and was always ready for more. When he was twenty years old he found a book containing a lot of anecdotes about the Kuklux he had never heard before. Late one night when he was ardently perusing this volume a vision suddenly came to him. On the wall of the room appeared the Kuklux as they had been accustomed to appear so many years before. "On horseback in their white robes they rode across the wall in front of me," Mr. Perkerson quotes the Colonel as saying, "and as the picture faded out I got down on my knees and swore that I would found a fraternal organization which would be a memorial to the Kuklux Klan." The psychological moment for carrying out this vow did not come for fifteen years, but during that time the future Imperial Wizard never lost sight of his great idea. He pondered deeply the question as to whether there was really a place for such an organization as he had in mind, and, granting that there was, whether the project would prove a proper memorial to the old Klan. He likewise devoted himself to a careful study of the fraternal organizations of all times, clear back to ancient China. "Finally the thought got so heavy on me that I mentioned it to one or two friends," Perkerson quotes again, "and on October 26, 1915, we had a meeting at which thirty-four were present, three of whom were members of the original Klan, and at that meeting we voted to organize." Colonel Simmons is quoted further:

> The legal requirements of a charter by county and State were complied with; then the time came for the administering of the oath of the Klan. Where should such a meeting be held? Stone Mountain was suggested, and to the top of the mountain we repaired, in the dead of winter, with icicles a foot long hanging on the rocks. The fiery cross was erected on the mountain-top, for the first time in fifty years, and there the oath was given and the Invisible Kingdom brought back to life.

The original Kuklux Klan, it is said, started as a social club of young men in Tennessee. The members accidentally discovered that the fear of it had great influence over the lawless but superstitious blacks. The club expanded into a more or less loosely organized secret federation whose object was to control the negro by playing upon his fears. This was accomplished by having night patrols, parades, and drills of silent horsemen covered with white sheets, carrying skulls with coals of fire for eyes, sacks of bones to rattle, and wearing masks. In calling upon negroes they wanted to terrify at night they pretended to be the spirits of dead Confederates, "just from hell." The methods of the old Klan may have been somewhat crude, and eventually it seems that the organization fell into the control of violent men and became simply a band of outlaws, until it was finally broken up by the "force laws" of the Congress of 1871–72. The Klan organized by Simmons is said by him to resemble that of fifty years ago in having the "same spiritual purpose but a different material form; the same soul in a new body." Furthermore, the Simmons organization appears to be proceeding in a more businesslike way than the old night-riders. Says a correspondent of the New York *Herald:*

> Colonel Simmons has his headquarters in Atlanta. The Klan is organized along military lines and the leader is surrounded by his chief of staff and staff officers. The executive offices of the organization occupy the third floor of a down-town office-building and spread over into half a dozen rooms in another building.
>
> As you approach the offices there appear in large black letters on the door "Kuklux Klan," and below the name of "Col. William J. Simmons, Imperial Wizard." Inside is a big force

Douglas Fir
Northern White Pine
Idaho White Pine
Western Soft Pine

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Western Hemlock
Washington Red Cedar
Red Fir and Larch
Norway Pine

HOW THE TAXPAYER BENEFITS BY THIS EXPERT LUMBER SERVICE

ALL along the Atlantic Coast there are summer resorts with miles and miles of boardwalk, trodden by millions of feet and drenched with surf and sea fog.

Some of these boardwalks have been in service for 25 years, and are still sound and whole. The right wood in its proper place.

Others have been replaced every few years. The wrong wood for the purpose; or the right wood wrongly specified.

A good example of the need for an expert lumber service.

◆

America uses more wood per capita than any other country in the world.

As in the past, so in the future, much of the development of the Nation depends on its lumber supply.

The typical citizen is accustomed to lumber. He naturally takes it for granted he knows all about it.

It will pay him, both in his private interests and as a taxpayer to check over what he really *does* know about choosing the most practical wood for a specific service!

It is something of a shock to the man who thinks of lumber vaguely in terms of "a nice clear board" to come face to face with questions about the specific quality of the various kinds of wood.

Which is best for strength? Which for exposure to weather? Which for interior trim?

Far-reaching questions—make no mistake about that!

Detailed, scientific knowledge of the species of lumber, their characteristics and availabilities, means *durable* and *economical* building today.

More than that, it means ample supply of lumber, present and future, for all essential needs—*conservation* and *economy* through the use of the *right* wood in its proper place.

◆

This knowledge can be had by any lumber purchaser who wants to make use of it.

As substantial factors in the lumber business, the Weyerhaeuser people want to put at your service the results of their experience and investigations covering many years.

To this end we will supply to lumber dealers and to the public, any desired information as to the quality of the different species and the best wood for a given purpose.

This service will be as broad and impartial as we know how to make it. We are not partisans of any particular species of wood. We advise the best lumber for the purpose, whether we handle it or not.

From now on the Weyerhaeuser Forest Products trade-mark will be plainly stamped on our product.

When you buy lumber for any purpose, no matter how much or how little, you can look at the mark and know that you are getting a standard article of known merit.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices and representatives throughout the country.

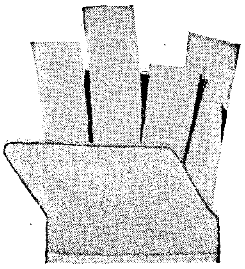
WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS

SAINT PAUL ◆ MINNESOTA

Producers of Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Washington Red Cedar and Cedar Shingles on the Pacific Coast; Idaho White Pine, Western Soft Pine, Red Fir and Larch in the Inland Empire; Northern White Pine and Norway Pine in the Lake States.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

At Night,
At Night,
At Night!



MOST good people clean their teeth in the morning. Something seems to remind them to do it.

Morning is a good time to clean the teeth, but the important time is at night, just before going to bed.

We are a little afraid that users of Pebeco Tooth Paste may rely too much on the refreshing, wholesome feeling that Pebeco leaves in the mouth in the morning and forget the night brushing.

Pebeco leaves the mouth feeling fresh and clean. It helps to keep it feeling that way all day. But over the years it's the night use that saves the teeth.

Use Pebeco in the morning for your mouth's sake. Use it again at night for your teeth's sake. Tell your druggist you want Pebeco. If you have never used Pebeco, give it a trial and note how it improves the condition of your teeth.

LEHN & FINK, Inc.
635 Greenwich Street, New York

Canadian Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto

Also makers of Lysol Disinfectant, Lysol Shaving Cream, and Lysol Toilet Soap

Have You "Acid Mouth"?

It Is Thought To Be the Chief Cause of Tooth Decay

These Test Papers Will Tell You—Sent Free With Ten-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco

There are probably many causes that contribute to decay of the teeth, but dental authorities seem to agree that in the vast majority of cases decay results from over-acidity of the mouth. You can easily tell if you have "Acid-Mouth," and also see how Pebeco tends to counteract this tooth-destroying condition by the simple and interesting experiment with the test papers, which we will gladly send to you upon request.

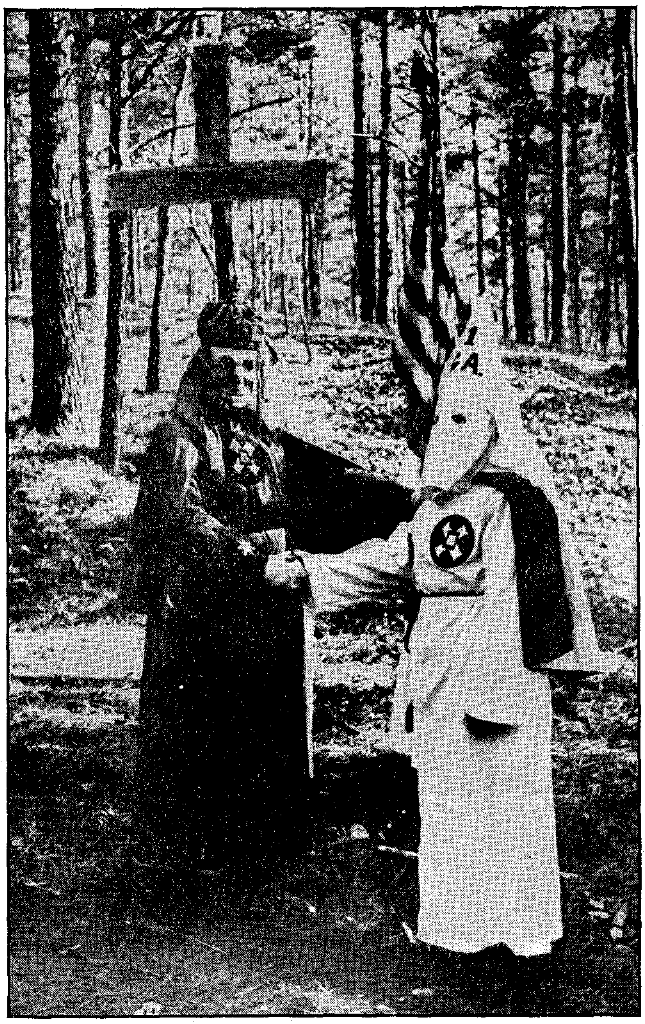
Moisten a blue Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. If it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth." Brush your teeth with Pebeco and make another test. The paper will not change color, thus demonstrating how Pebeco helps to counteract "Acid-Mouth."

Just send a post-card for Free Test Papers and 10-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco.

of clerks, stenographers, and assistants. Colonel Simmons occupies an inner room, sitting at a desk with a large American flag draped at his back.

The "Imperial Wizard" is an interesting character from whatever standpoint you view him. Physically he is a powerful man, something over forty years of age, smooth-shaven, clear-eyed, deep-voiced, more than six feet tall. When he grasps your hand you feel that he has to hold himself back to keep from crushing it, so vigorous is his grip.

He was for many years a circuit-rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he became a professor of history at Lanier University, Atlanta. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. His title of Colonel is a complimentary one, given him by his associates in the Spanish-American War Veterans' Camp.



THE "IMPERIAL WIZARD" AND A "CYCLOPS."

W. J. Simmons, "Emperor of the Invisible Empire," which has got itself talked about quite a bit of late, is shown, on the left, congratulating one of his "Exalted Cyclops" for a "noble achievement," the nature of which is not mentioned. This incident took place during an extended ceremony under the pines of Georgia, near Atlanta.

The general aim of the Kuklux Klan as organized by Colonel Simmons was briefly outlined by him to Mr. Perkerson. The organizer emphasized particularly the point that it is a law-abiding organization and denied that its purpose is to intimidate the negro. To quote Colonel Simmons:

> If it is an outlaw organization, how is it that the State of Georgia issued a charter authorizing its formation? If it is an outlaw organization, how is it that I, the head of the order, am a sworn officer, both State and Federal; that in almost every community where the Klan is organized the sheriff is one of the first to join; that its members include officers of the law from Washington, D. C., on down the line, among them members of Congress?
>
> The sheriff of Fulton County knows where he can get 200 members of the Klan at a moment's call to suppress anything in the way of lawlessness.
>
> I could fill a book with what we have done in the way of furnishing information against bootlegging and offenses of that sort.
>
> As to the charge that we intend to terrify the negroes or in any way harm them, that is a lie. As I said, the Kuklux Klan is for the upholding of the law. It does not in any way seek to be a law unto itself, but it does believe in white supremacy. It believes that never in the history of the world has a mongrel civilization endured. It is opposed to the negro being allowed to vote, or the Japanese or the Chinese, because such suffrage means political equality and is another way of saying that a negro has as much right to occupy the office of Governor or any other high position as a white man.
>
> The charge has been made that we foster religious intolerance. That is not so. We merely provide that no man shall become a member of the Klan who does not believe in the tenets of the Christian religion.
>
> We admit no member who is foreign-born. We know that some of our most loyal citizens are foreign-born, but in the effort to make the Klan thoroughly American, thoroughly loyal to the flag, we have decided to draw a sharp line by saying that no one, no matter who he be, shall become a member of the Klan unless he was born on American soil.
>
> We go further. We say that the Klan will not receive into membership any one who owes allegiance to any foreign government or institution.
>
> The Kuklux Klan is not "anti" anything. But in many respects we are "non." I mean that we are not actively fighting anything but wrong, tho there are things that we avoid; that we "are not." I am a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and I can assure you that neither of those orders has any higher personnel than the Klan.

The Klan, which has already established a number of branches in the South, is reported to have invaded the North, also, with the avowed intention of becoming a national fraternal order. It is said that a "den" has been projected for New York City. Information about the project came to light as a result of confidential correspondence between the Klan and an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The colored official posed as a white man interested in the formation of the New York "den." After the "Imperial Kleagle" had satisfied himself that the inquiring person was acting in good faith, the "Aulik" of the Imperial Wizard sent the would-be Kukluxer the following questionnaire, as set out in the New York *Tribune:*

> 1. Is the motive prompting your inquiry serious?
> 2. What is your age?
> 3. What is your occupation?
> 4. Where were you born?
> 5. How long have you resided in your present locality?
> 6. Are you married, single, or widower?
> 7. Were your parents born in the United States of America?
> 8. Are you a Gentile or a Jew?
> 9. Are you of the white race or of a colored race?
> 10. What educational advantage have you?
> 11. Color of eyes? Hair? Weight? Height?
> 12. Do you believe in the principles of a PURE Americanism?
> 13. Do you believe in white supremacy?
> 14. What is your politics?
> 15. What is your religious faith?
> 16. Of what church are you a member (if any)?
> 17. Of what religious faith are your parents?
> 18. What secret fraternal orders are you a member of (if any)?
> 19. Do you honestly believe in the practise of real fraternity?
> 20. Do you owe ANY KIND of allegiance to any foreign nation, government, institution, sect, people, ruler, or person?
>
> I most solemnly assert and affirm each question above is truthfully answered by me and in my own handwriting, and that below is my real signature.
>
> Signed ....
> Date ...... Inquirer.
> Post-office address....

While the Imperial Wizard seems to have taken pains to disabuse people's minds of the idea that the activities of the reorganized Kuklux Klan are aimed particularly at the negroes, yet this idea apparently prevails to a greater or less extent. The view of the negroes themselves regarding the matter seems to be well exprest in an article by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appearing in *The Crisis*, a colored periodical published in New York, from which we quote:

> If one looks at the Kuklux Klan solely from the view-point of the larger cities of the South, like Jacksonville, Atlanta, and Birmingham, where the negro population is concentrated in

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A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

Adjusts to any position

A NEW wonderful invention—ADJUSTO-LITE, a lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair. Stands perfectly wherever an ordinary lamp is used. Throws the light exactly where you need it most. Prevents eye strain. Cuts lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact. Durable. Solid brass. Guaranteed for five years.—**Price $5.75.**

Ask for Adjusto-Lite at the store where you usually trade. If they don't carry it, order direct.

S. W. FARBER, 141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8-foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finished, $5.75; *Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish,* $6.25. *West of Mississippi,* 25c *per lamp higher.*

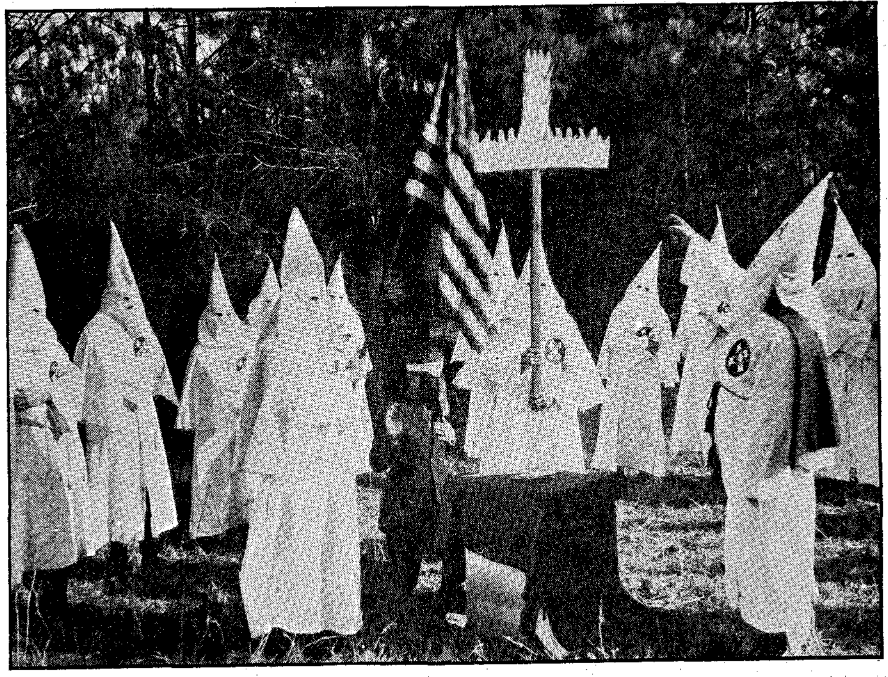
Dealers: Write us for particulars of this fast selling lamp.

TRADE MARK

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

certain sections, the efforts of the Klan are pathetically amusing and are treated as such by colored people. Forty years ago, when the original Kuklux did effective work in terrorizing, murdering, and pillaging the negroes of the South, it was dealing with 4,000,000 recently emancipated slaves, with all the characteristics following in the wake of two and a half centuries of human bondage. They were ignorant, superstitious, easily frightened, poorly organized, distrustful of each other, and still believing that they were inferior to white men. It was a comparatively simple matter to envelop the Klan with a cloak of supernatural power and to send a colored man shivering to cover until a parade had passed.



NEW-MADE KUKLUXERS TAKING THE OATH.

The American flag and the "Fiery Cross" are always inseparable symbols of the Klan at its unusual ceremonies. The scene here shown was photographed near Atlanta, Georgia, the home of the "Imperial Wizard," in the course of a ceremonial during which a number of neophytes swore allegiance to the Order.

To-day, however, the setting has changed. A new generation of negroes has arisen, with thousands of university, college, high-school, and grammar-school graduates among them, possessing property and the respect for self that accompanies such possessions. In regard to the Klan, even the uneducated negro looks upon it with amused contempt.

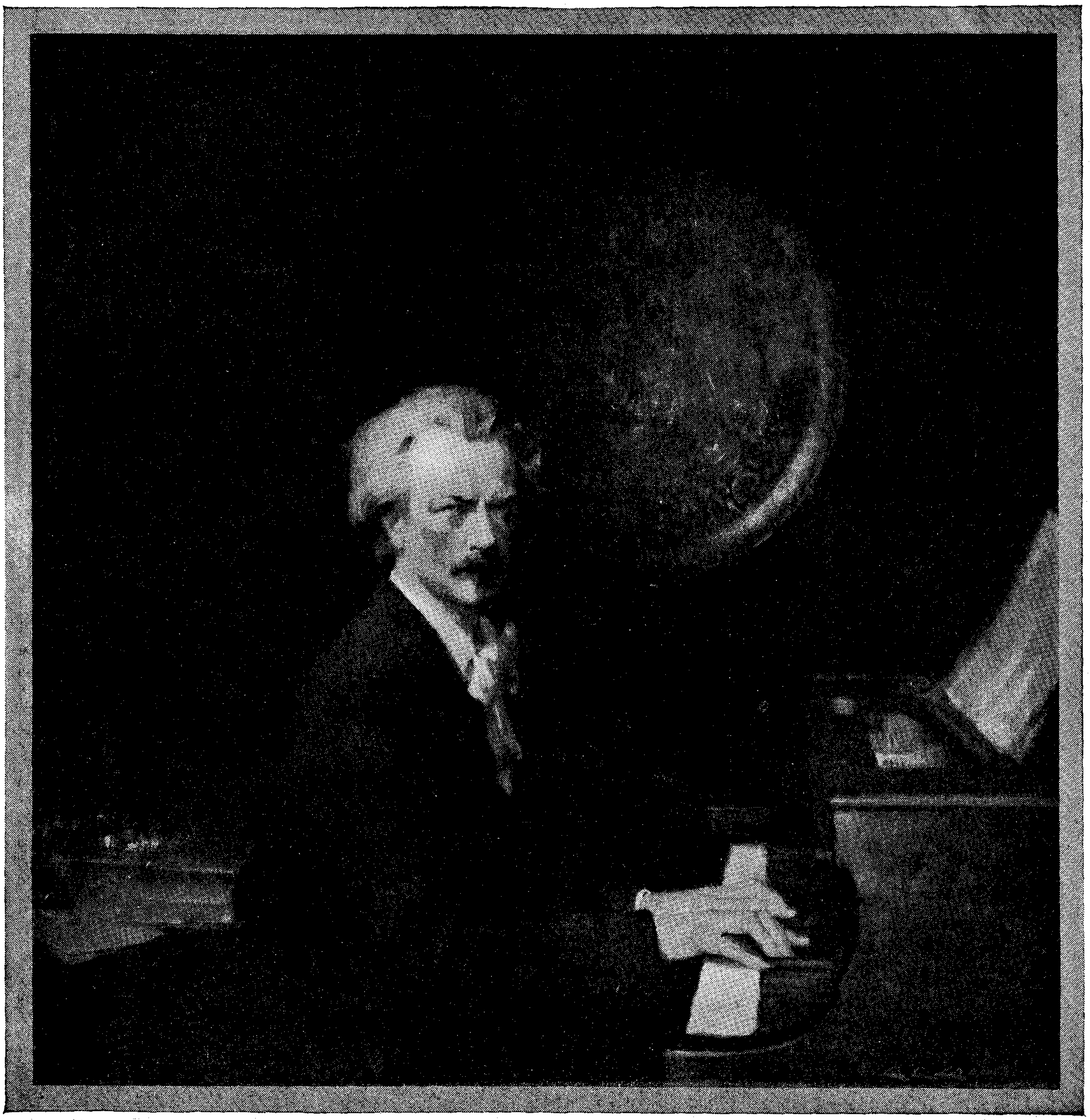
In Jacksonville, for example, a parade of the local Klan was held on Saturday night, October 30. Large numbers of colored people turned out to see the parade. One old colored woman of the *ante-bellum* type that is fast disappearing called out derisively to the marching Kuklux:

"White folks, you ain't done nuthin'. Them German guns didn't scare us, and I know them white faces ain't going to do it now."

That remark epitomizes the feeling. Phrased in better English, it likewise expresses the sentiment among the larger number of educated colored citizens of Jacksonville. But beneath the amused tolerance there is a grim realization that the Klan will not spend its energy in marching—that the sinister purposes of the movement betoken no good to colored people.

A BUSINESS MAN WHO SAVES MONEY BY FORESEEING THE WEATHER

PRAYING for cold weather is popularly supposed to belong to the regular job of the coalman and petitioning for heat to be a little detail of the iceman's routine. While any sort of supplication may be good for the soul of either of these worthies, it would seem that, so far as their respective businesses are concerned, ability to foretell and thus be able to prepare for coming weather conditions would be more practical. A system under which every business man could be his own weather-prophet would be of great value in many other lines besides those of ice and coal, and such a system, it seems, has been developed by L. C. Steward, sales manager for a New York paper and bag house. Mr. Steward, we are told, was raised on the Kennebec River, in Maine, a section where ice-harvesting was, and is, a leading winter industry. Among those interested in this business were his father and grandfather, and to these men a prior knowledge of weather conditions meant the failure or success of their enterprise. They set their wits to work, therefore, and evolved a system which seems to have answered their purpose, and these same methods, learned as a boy in his Maine home, Mr. Steward put into practise to his own advantage when he got out in the world and engaged in the paper and pulp business. Briefly, the principle underlying Mr. Steward's scheme of weather-prognosis involves certain observations in connection with the annual solstices and equinoxes. He is not said to claim that his system is scientific or that it has been approved by Uncle Sam's weather bureau or that one should



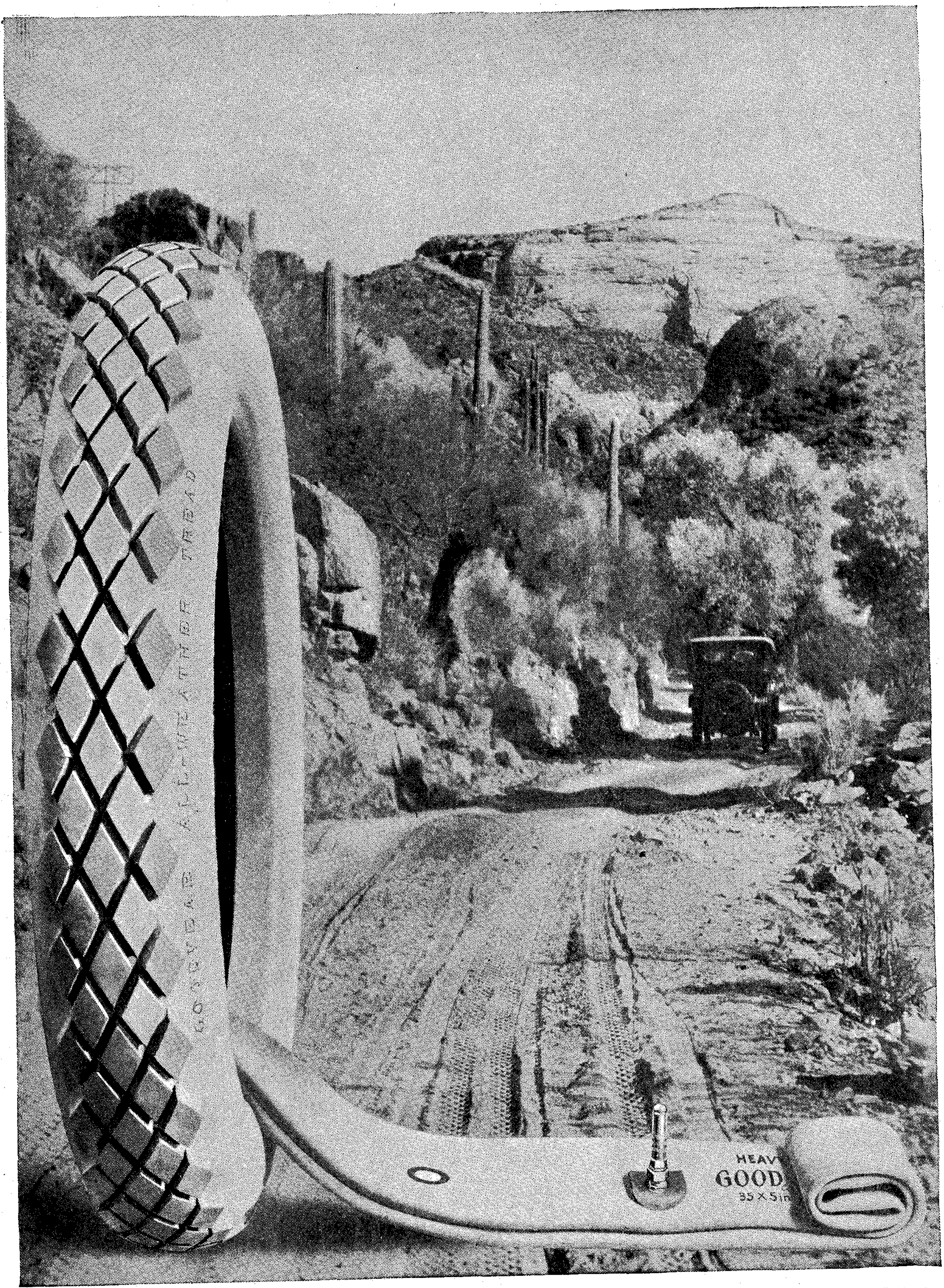
Paderewski at his Steinway

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

UPON hearing a Steinway for the first time, Richard Wagner wrote: "Our early tone masters, in writing the grandest of their creations for the pianoforte, seem to have had a presentiment of this, the ideal piano." Happily, the Steinway was born in time to inspire the immortal Richard, and to be divinely played and truly loved by Franz Liszt. Happily, too, it was here to voice the art of that most gifted and brilliant of pianists, Paderewski. And happily again, it is still here to bless the playing of Rachmaninoff and Hofmann, and to minister to all people who love great music.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 East Fourteenth Street, New York City


GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER TREAD
HEAV
GOOD
35 X 5 in

Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

This is an actual photograph of the Apache Trail, Arizona, where, as on other famous highways, you will find written the signature of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

GOODYEAR

More than Ever, their Economy Deserves your Preference

OVER the past few years, you have seen Goodyear Cord Tires for passenger cars win steadily upward step by step to a position of unquestioned leadership.

In all that process there has been nothing that is not explained in the simple goodness of the product, and in the fine kind of service it has given its users.

Important in such service have been the added comfort and security these tires deliver, but the basic factor in their popularity runs far deeper than these.

It consists in nothing less than the demonstrated fact that under average kinds and conditions of employment, Goodyear Cord Tires are more economical to use.

On this very practical basis, Goodyear Cord Tires for passenger cars have never so well deserved your consideration and preference as they deserve them today.

Against increasing costs of production, by repeated and serious improvement, they have held intact their superior measure of usefulness and value.

Goodyear Cord Tires deliver today a kind and extent of performance that for reliability and final economy is unapproached in any earlier type of tire.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

HOOD TIRES

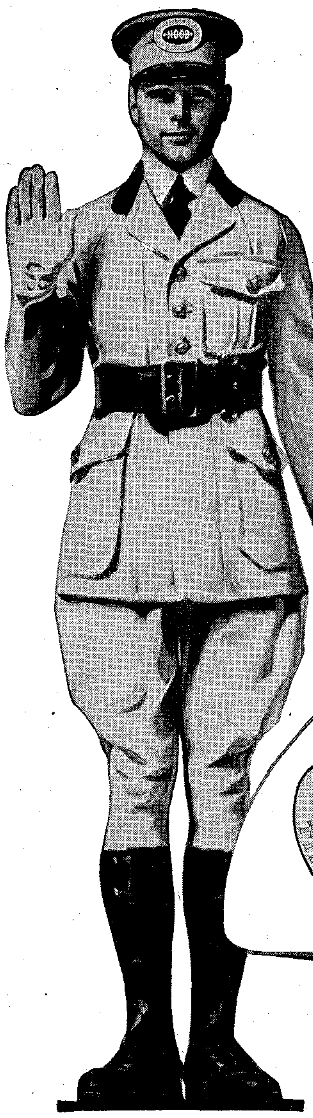
You'll Say So

"It took me three years and it cost me more than three hundred useless dollars before I got wise to the tire-truth of the Hood Idea—

And now that I *know*, I pass the good word along wherever I hear the word 'tire-trouble' mentioned."

Thus one car-owner puts the case, and that's precisely how the thousands and the tens of thousands of unshakable Hood users feel about it.

The reason is clear. It is simply this—



Hood Tires are *better* tires. The Hood user doesn't know the meaning of "tire-trouble." Hoods give *better* service and *more* miles than any other tire, *always*, because of the *more* and *better* materials used to produce them.

Only the fact that the Hood Cord first cost has been higher has caused the average man to hesitate in equipping with them.

But now that improved facilities and other economies have removed this one deterrent—now that the first price of Hood Cords is almost the same as that of any standard Cord—motorists in every community in America are flocking to them. The Hood Cord is scheduled for the quickest-growing demand in tire history.

Hood Quality in Cords at the price of other quality is the best piece of tire economy-and-comfort news that has broken for car-owners this many a day.

Cords or Fabrics, equip with Hoods, *once*, and you'll have the answer.

The Red Man in the dealer's window leads you to the place to buy them.

More Miles Make Them Cost Less

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., INC.
Watertown, Mass.

DEPENDABLE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES.
Continued

bet his last cent on it. However, it seems to be practical and, in any event, he is said to have found it valuable in his business. An outline of the system is given in *Printers' Ink* (New York), by C. P. Russell, from which we quote:

There is no hocus-pocus about Mr. Steward's scheme, nor does it require a knowledge of calculus or the table of lunar changes. It is quite simple to explain and easy to comprehend. It is based on the equinoxes and the solstices, of which there are two each every year, due to the position of the earth with reference to the sun.

As is well known to every reader of a farm almanac, the vernal, or spring, equinox occurs on or about March 21; the summer solstice June 21; the autumn equinox September 21, and the winter solstice December 21. Now, during the ten days or two weeks following these four annual crises, if the prevailing wind is from the northwest, the weather will be cold for the ensuing three months, or until the time of the next equinox or solstice. If the weather clears in the south, it is going to be generally warm and dry. If it clears in the northeast, it is going to be unsettled and uncertain. That is all there is to it.

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Steward's system does not forecast the probable weather for more than three months at a time, and this only at the periods indicated. It would not permit a clothing manufacturer who receives orders in the spring to foresee the weather for the following fall or winter, but it would permit the retail clothier to judge of the weather sufficiently to know, by the time his selling season opened, whether he should put on selling and advertising pressure in order to clear his shelves, or whether he might have to order more goods by express. The same system will enable the ordinary citizen to judge whether he should fill his coal-cellar up to the brim and purchase a new and heavy overcoat, or whether he should simply prepare for an average spell of sharp weather.

By means of his scheme of observations, Mr. Steward has been able to predict more than once whether or not it was going to be an open season for forest-fires. Some years ago, happening to be in Chicago, he told a friend there to be on the lookout for destructive fires in the timber regions. He was laughed at and "joshed" for his pains. Mr. Steward thereafter took a train for New York, and had no sooner reached the Hudson River than he noticed a heavy pall of smoke hanging over the city, which he was afterward informed came from forest conflagrations far to the north of the metropolis.

Mr. Steward can foresee forest-fires because he can foresee the warm, dry season that makes the woods easy prey to carelessly flung sparks.

To make it easy for the man in the street to understand, Mr. Steward's system may be summed up as follows: The weather that prevails for the ten-day or two-week period that follows each equinox or solstice date forecasts the weather that is going to prevail, as a whole, for the three months following.

The skeptical are invited to keep their own records and judge accordingly.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER

VI—The Place of Work and the Worker's Place to Live

The problem of labor turnover hinges for its solution on contentment of the worker in his work and in his home.

The place *of* work should be inspiring to him as a place *to* work—because of good lighting, good ventilation, adequate sanitation, proper operating equipment of a character that will not break down his morale by discounting his best efforts.

Back of this place of work is the support of the place in which he lives. It should invite his interest in making it a home. Consciously or unconsciously, the worker responds to the creature comforts for himself and his family, to the advantages of good streets, electricity, modern sanitation, the garden patch, the flower bed, to the sense of happiness and security he derives from the knowledge of an increased chance for the health and welfare of his children.

Co-ordinating these various factors which result in better and more contented labor is one of the tasks of the Engineer.

We have prepared a little booklet, "Contentment Under Roof," which describes some phases of industrial community work, its economies and advantages. Send for it, you will be greatly interested in reading it through carefully.

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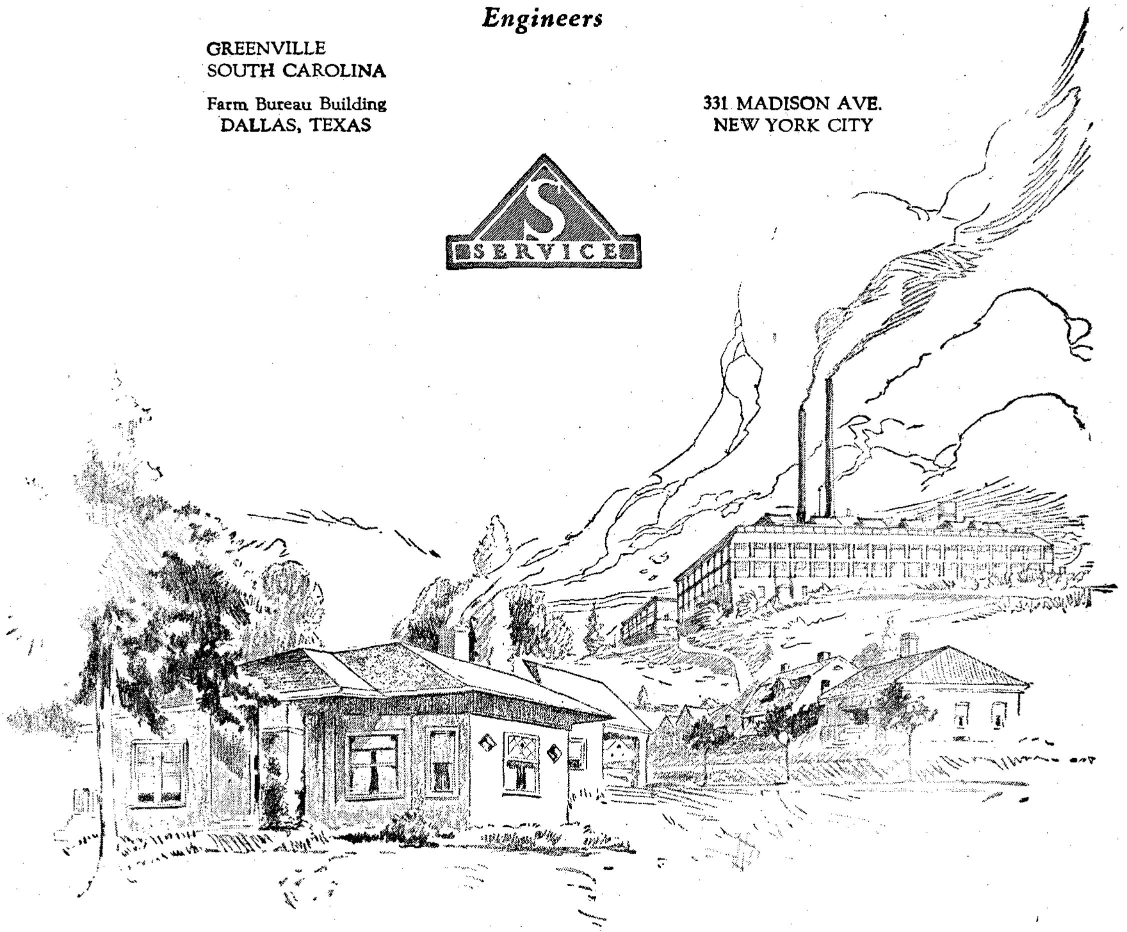


REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

MRS. WHARTON'S NOVEL OF OLD NEW YORK

MRS. WHARTON'S power as a novelist has long been recognized, and the authority of her writing may lead to unquestioned acceptance of her matter. When novelists depart from pure invention and enter the realm of history they must count with an older inhabitant, who may also perhaps be jealous of his city's good report.

Sophistication has always been the keynote of Mrs. Wharton's work. It is the aspect of life that has always appealed to her, the side she has preferred to portray, and it may account for the jaundiced view she takes of New York society in the early '70's, a period which she sarcastically calls "The Age of Innocence" (Appleton).

The story is trite enough, for it deals with a young New-Yorker of the best position who marries a "nice" girl of his own set, one who measures well up to the standards of those days, and who finds himself in love with a woman who has set tradition at defiance and represents a set of ideas and opinions entirely antagonistic to those to which he is accustomed.

Newland Archer is the typical, well-bred, well-born young man, differing little from his kind of to-day. May Welland is a charming young girl, with the limitations of a careful bringing-up, which seem to excite the author's wrath as being a perversion of the truth. Countess Olenska, the disturbing element in this otherwise happy state of things, is a cousin of May's, who, having spent much of her youth abroad, has married a Pole, a man who led her such a life that, with the aid of his secretary, she managed to escape from him, and after a year spent in Switzerland concluded to return to New York, where she has many relatives. May Welland, her relations, friends, and members of her social circle, represent dulness to Mrs. Wharton, while the Countess, with her cruel husband, her contemplated divorce, her beauty and charm, stand for the larger and more intellectual life of Europe. The fact that she is more than suspected of having spent some months in the company of the young secretary only seems to add to her interest in the eyes of the author, who considers "courage" as one of the greatest virtues, especially when it defies "conventionality."

However, neither Newland nor the Countess seems to possess the requisite firmness of character to elope, and nothing happens, a fact which disturbs the reader but little, as the interest of the story lies, not with the doings of the rather wooden characters of the book, but with the picture it purports to give of New York some fifty years ago. Here the author is clearly at fault in portraying a society of such portentous dulness and also in representing the town as devoid of anything else. Winsett, a clever if unsuccessful journalist, is supposed to be withering away intellectually because he can find no congenial society. And were there ever people of such wonderful social importance as the Van der Luydens? Many years ago the Astors as a family had something granted to them as to position of which no other family could boast, but as New York society expanded to take in the millionaires of every other city in the Union, such leadership disappeared, never to return.

Those whose memory of New York society takes them back fifty years will hardly agree with Mrs. Wharton as to the stupidity of those who composed it. The Century Club of those days contained men of real social brilliancy; is it to be supposed that only at their club did they find any opportunity for intelligent conversation? Did men like Clarence King, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Howland, and F. F. Marbury creep back from the delights of the house in Fifteenth Street to obscure homes and inferior womenkind?

The truth is that there always has been —there is now—in New York a circle of well-born, well-bred, intelligent people, whose names, tho they convey nothing to the Pittsburgh steel-puddlers and Nevada mine-owners who throng our gates, still stand for much to those who know something of the city's social history. They do not frequent cabarets, their names are seldom in the papers, and tho they exert no visible influence on the fashionable and noisy set, they are still of social importance among the more conservative New-Yorkers. Of course the possession of great wealth may exert a stultifying effect upon the brain. It was one of the best-known society women who asked, many years ago, at an amateur performance of "Alice in Wonderland," why the Mock Turtle was represented with a calf's head, but an entire ignorance of culinary affairs may have been responsible for the question.

The book is full of anachronisms which are so sure to be noticed by old New-Yorkers that we shall only mention one or two. It is claimed that there was no club box in the old Academy of Music; it was considered a distinct innovation when it was introduced, much later, in the new opera-house. Newland and the Countess could not have met at the Metropolitan Museum in the Park, for it was not until the '80's that it was moved from Fourteenth Street. De Maupassant was unknown in the early '70's and Rossetti's "House of Life" was not published until 1881. Joachim never visited America as a violinist.

THE BUSYBODY

A SINGULARLY ill-assorted pair are Sir Julian Rossiter and his wife, owing principally to the keen and unrelenting perception on the part of the former of any form of untruth and insincerity, and the hopeless tendency of the latter to self-deception as to her own motives and actions. The marriage had been the result of a compassionate impulse on the part of Sir Julian, the consequences of which he faces with a cynical stoicism which masks an extreme sensitiveness.

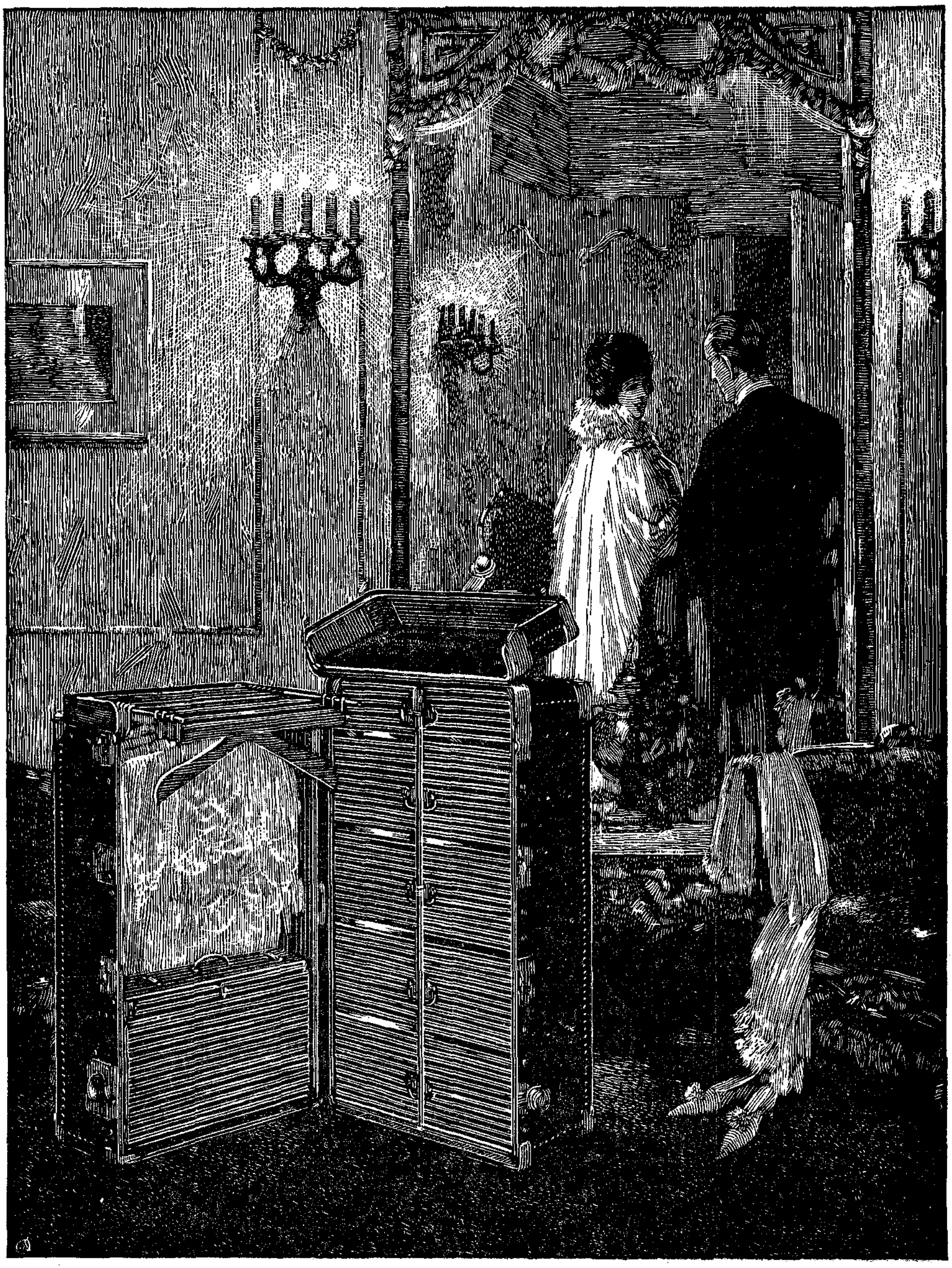
Sir Julian is the founder and benefactor of a commercial college in the southwest of England; his wife is also interested in it, more particularly in the welfare of the staff, whom she regards with a sort of tender patronage, aware of her vast superiority to them, but stooping to their level in order to discover and foster within them some traces of the Divine Spark, a process alluded to by her husband as The Hunting of the Spark. Lady Rossiter's spiritual development is thus described: "Edna Rossiter supposed herself to be a religious woman because she had, from early girlhood, indulged nightly in five minutes spent on her knees beside her bed, her face prest against the satin quilt, while she thought about herself. . . . Within the last ten years she had transferred her allegiance from the almighty, *in propria persona*, to God as he is found in Nature. . . . Nature, primarily, meant out-of-doors generally in warm weather, and the sound of the sea two miles off, audible from beside the boudoir fire, in the colder seasons. Lately, however, Nature had also embraced such of humanity as had its place rather lower in the social scale than that of the Rossiters. Edna sought for the Divine Spark in her fellow creatures, and frequently discovered it, with renewed satisfaction to herself and its possessor."

The college is in need of a lady superintendent, and the Board of Directors engages a Miss Marchrose, who is an expert stenographer and typist and holds a diploma for French. As soon as Lady Rossiter hears the news she recalls a plaintive story of her cousin who had been jilted by a girl of that name some years before. He had been engaged to her, much against the wishes of his family, when an accident in the hunting-field resulted in a paralysis that was feared might be permanent. He wrote to the girl, offering her her freedom, an offer which was accepted, and altho Clarence Isbister had long since got over his disappointment and married some one else, his cousin chose to look upon the incident as a tragedy. "'There have been women,' said Lady Rossiter, with tears in her eyes, and in her voice that peculiar emotional quality which indicates that the general is merely being used to indicate the particular, 'there have been women who have waited all their lives long for just such an opportunity of *giving*.'"

These three are the principal actors in Miss E. M. Delafield's novel "Tension" (Macmillan), and those to whom the delineation of character appeals and who remember this talented young woman's previous books will welcome this new evidence of her analytical powers. A fourth person shares with these three in the development of the story, and that is Mark Easter, about the only person for whom Sir Julian cares. He is Sir Julian's agent and man of business and also a director in the college, a man whom everybody likes and one of sunny temper in spite of the cloud on his life. He also had made an unfortunate marriage and his wife had been for the past ten years an inmate of an inebriate home, leaving Mark and two unruly children to the well-meaning but incapable efforts of an old servant.

Miss Marchrose arrives, a capable, practical, intelligent woman, ready for any amount of work, expecting good results from her subordinates, and yet liked by them. It is impossible for Lady Rossiter to patronize such a woman. Miss Marchrose is impervious to the studied graciousness of Edna's manner and looks unintelligent when the latter speaks of her "little nature classes, as we call them, for looking into the heart of our West country rather more closely. One week I take my little band down to the sea, another time up to the woods, sometimes just to study the wonderful color in a Devonshire lane."

Lady Rossiter is not accustomed to his



The Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk is appreciated not only for its exclusive conveniences, but also for its rare beauty of construction and internal and external appearance.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, *Racine, Wisconsin*

Be sure the Hartmann Red ✕ is on the trunk you buy

HARTMANN

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WARDROBE TRUNKS

20% Saved on Manufacturing Cost—*in Seattle*

By C. T. CONOVER

"If you have never been west of the Cascades, you lack important qualifications for imagining what the climate of heaven may be like."
—DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON

Shortly after America entered the war the writer met the general manager of a Seattle manufacturing concern in a Washington hotel. This man had just concluded a contract with the government for apparatus up in the millions.

"How can you do it and compete with the East?" he was asked. "We can not only compete but we can ship our raw material west and our product east in carload lots by express and compete," was the answer. "We have at least a 20 per cent. margin and it's all due to climate. This is no guesswork. We have demonstrated it absolutely."

The writer has lived in Seattle for 36 years. He knew it was the healthiest city in the world and that no climate permitted work and play indoors or out the year around as does that of Puget Sound. But he had never heard it figured in dollars and cents before. Later he saw built in Seattle more than 20 per cent. of all the ships that bridged the Atlantic and so tremendously helped to win the war, and he knows that that was due to the climate and to the Seattle Spirit.

Twenty per cent. saved is something worthy of any manufacturer's consideration, but it is only one item in Seattle's unparalleled appeal for new industries.

Seattle has tributary to it one-sixth of all the water power in the nation. She is the center of practically the only coal in the Pacific States—an unfailing supply for all purposes. Her back country has no equal in basic resources—timber, agriculture, horticulture, dairying, fisheries, lime and minerals.

Seattle is the market place for Alaska, our frontier wonderland, which, in the lifetime of people now living, will under reasonable laws be supporting a population of 10,000,000 prosperous people.

By the immutable law of distance she is the dominating American port in the trade with Siberia, the world's greatest undeveloped treasure-land, and the teeming millions of China, Japan, and the South Seas—she is in consequence the chief American port in the importation of crude rubber, raw silk, vegetable oils, tea, hemp, Siberian hides and all Oriental products.

Seattle is the chief Pacific port in the volume of waterborne commerce and the leading railway center on the coast. Her harbor of 194 miles of frontage is unequalled on the Western Hemisphere and includes a great inner fresh water harbor. The world is her market.

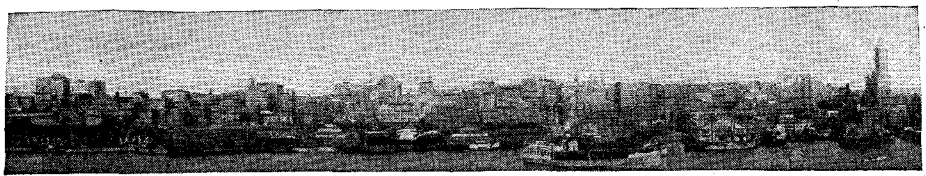
Seattle has an abundant supply of labor of the best sort and stands for the American plan, the open shop, and for a constructive give-and-take labor policy. No American city has a better labor condition.

Little or big, we want you if there is an opening for your particular line. Your problem will have the most painstaking consideration. You will receive an absolutely frank opinion. In any event, if you are a red-blooded American you will want to read Seattle's story. Send for the booklet "Seattle, the Seaport of Success."

Manufacture in Seattle

"the Seaport of Success"

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club
Publicity Bureau, 908 Arctic Bldg.
Seattle, Washington



A BIT OF SEATTLE'S HARBOR WHERE MEET THE SHIPS OF ALL THE WORLD

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

attitude of indifference and is further troubled by seeing Mark Easter's growing liking for the woman who helps him after college hours by doing office work for him. Mark has always been considered by Edna as her own property. When his trouble had come upon him she had done her best to help him and since then her incurable sentimentality had led her to consider herself the barrier between him and a complete loss of faith in women. Mark, grateful for her kindness, fond of Sir Julian, and perhaps not overdiscriminating, had accepted the position, and when Lady Rossiter perceives his liking for Miss Marchrose, something burns within her quite different from the Divine Spark.

About this time Edna discovers that Miss Marchrose and the woman who jilted her cousin are the same, and this fact, added to her growing dislike and jealousy of the superintendent, launches her upon a course of action which stops little short of malignant persecution. Mark Easter's young half-sister is to be married from his house and the staff of the college desire to make her a present as a token of their regard for him. It is proposed that Miss Marchrose make the presentation, a suggestion that is so distasteful to Lady Rossiter that she at once begins her work of sowing seeds of distrust and scandal. Her first effort is with Mr. Fairfax Fuller, supervisor of the college, a man of ability and honesty who has contributed much to its success and who has rather annoyed Lady Rossiter by his indifference to her well-meant if rather patronizing advances. She is entirely unsuccessful here, Mr. Fuller exploding in wrath as he vainly tries to pin her down to some definite accusation. Edna's efforts with other members of the Board of Directors and with some of the staff are more fruitful, and altho the sum of her accusations, if put into words, would only amount to the fact that Miss Marchrose and Mr. Easter seemed to take pleasure in each other's society, and that Mr. Easter is a married man, yet she diffuses such an atmosphere of scandal and suspicion that Miss Marchrose soon becomes aware of it, enhanced as it is by Lady Rossiter's attitude toward herself.

The thing can have but one outcome—the resignation of Miss Marchrose, hounded from her position by the malicious tongue of one who ever profest the highest motives. An odd sort of mutual understanding exists between Sir Julian and Miss Marchrose and to him she speaks frankly of her own feelings. She had been strongly attracted by Mark from the first and he to her, tho, manlike, he had not realized where this liking might lead him and, when he did, he had taken advantage of an opportunity offered him and left the place for a time. Miss Marchrose was one of the women to whom fate had denied love of any kind, and when she saw a chance of happiness rising before her she had resolved to seize it, regardless of what it might entail, for she knew Easter had a wife. She tells Sir Julian that she had been prepared to take all risks, but Mark's departure had showed that he was not equally willing, and Sir Julian is thankful, for he could see further than she. "What of morality, of Mark Easter's work, of his two children, of a future gray with unspoken possibilities for themselves and for others?"

But after all we are given to suppose that happiness of a more legitimate, if less thrilling nature, comes to Pauline Marchrose. Mr. Fuller, whose straightforwardness and honesty are equal to her own, marries her, and when we find so confined a pessimist as Sir Julian writing to congratulate her we may believe her to be fortunate, and we close the book with the one regret that none of the characters had sufficient courage to tell Lady Rossiter the truth about herself.

THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND

(*Continued from page* 17)

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Chart of Recommendations
for AUTOMOBILES
(Abbreviated Edition)

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

How to Read the Chart

THE Correct Grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

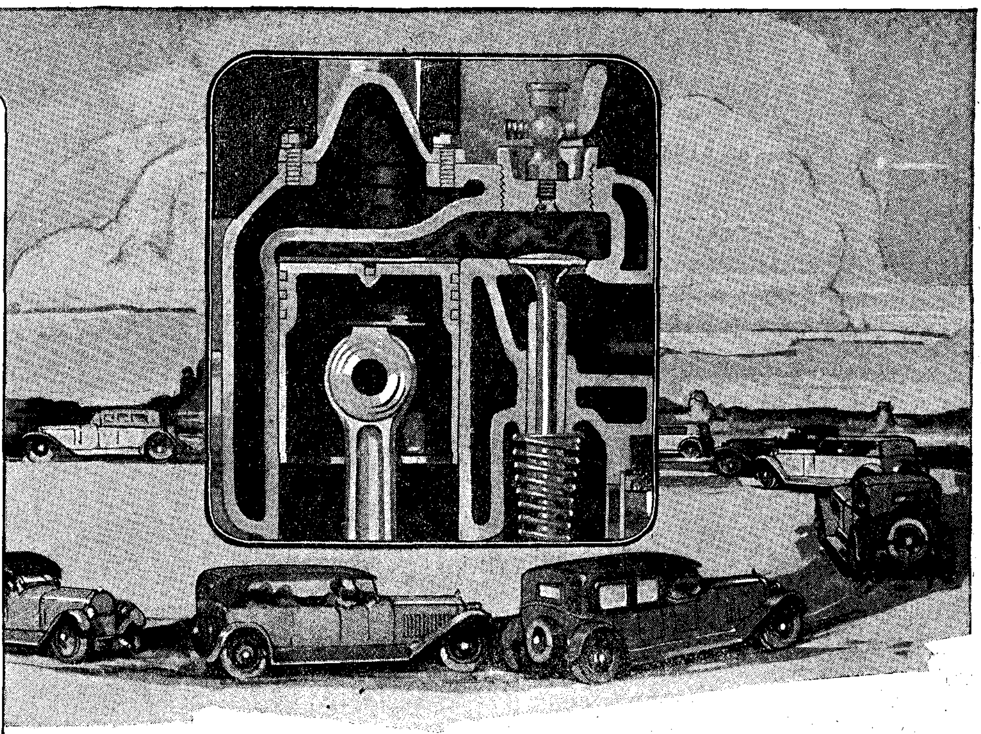
These recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and constitutes a scientific guide to Correct Automobile Lubrication.

If your car is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which lists the Correct Grades for *all* cars.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1920		1919		1918		1917		1916	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Acason (2 ton)			A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Apperson (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models					A	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Atterbury (Model 8-E)	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar (2 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Beck	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Briscoe (4 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cylinder)									A	A
Buick	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers (6-48)									Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)									A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cylinder)			A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (F. A.)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (F. B. and 1 ton)	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Cleveland	A	Arc.								
Columbia (Detroit)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
D-E (¾ and 2½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.		
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Federal (Model S-X)					A	A	A	A		
" (Special)					Arc.	Arc				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gramm-Bernstein (5 ton)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Grant (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l) (Model 12)			A	Arc.						
" (") All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Haynes (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	B	A								
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" All Other Models									Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (Model 48)									A	A
" " (12 cylinder)					A	A	A	A		
" " All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Koehler (Model M)	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Liberty	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E
Madison (6 cylinder)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cylinder)							A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
M. H. M.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Mitchell (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cylinder)									A	A
Moline-Knight			B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Model 671)					A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
National (6 cylinder)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cylinder)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oakland (8 cylinder)									A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.		
" (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A								
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
" (") All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
R. & V. Knight	B	A								
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
ReVere	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.				
Riker	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E		
Rock Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Saxon			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Sayers Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Sayers & Scoville (S & S)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Scripps-Booth (4 cylinder)					Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 & 8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Selden (¾ ton)							A	Arc.		
" (5 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Service (120-130-140-170-220)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Velie (Model 34)	A	Arc.								
" (6 cylinder)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l) (¾ ton)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (") All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (16 valve)			A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (3 ton)			A	A	Arc.	Arc.				
" All Other Models			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.



Compression Mistakes

Expensive risks in using oil heavier than that specified in the Chart

THERE are motorists—you will find some everywhere—who think too much of compression. This leads to trouble.

To "rush hills" they want compression above everything else. Someone suggests a heavier oil. They try it. And sometimes a car will temporarily show better compression with heavier oil than with the grade specified in the Chart. But the driver pays the penalty later.

Then there is the user of a worn car, with worn pistons, piston rings and cylinder walls. He thinks that heavier oil will help fill the larger clearances caused by wear, so the change is sometimes made. Compression may improve but the motorist runs serious risks.

There are four leading reasons why "heavier oil" invites expensive risks:

1. The rate of wear on different makes and types of engines varies widely

Reasons: differences in designs used in parts; differences in construction; differences in manufacturing processes; differences in materials used; differences in the care which individual motorists give their cars.

2. Wear is not uniformly progressive in proportion to the mileage covered

All new engines must be broken in. Rubbing surfaces must be worn one to the other to produce smooth contact. During the "breaking in" period, wear is slight but rapid. Then, for a period, wear is gradual and dependent upon the degree to which the engine is correctly and efficiently lubricated and the care the engine is given. Finally, as power lessens, engine performance becomes erratic—and as noise develops the car requires overhauling and replacements before any oil can supply correct lubrication.

3. Piston clearances and piston ring fits do not alone determine the choice of the correct oil

Three other vital considerations are—operating temperatures, the designs of the lubricating systems (which are frequently unsuited to heavy oils) and the inability of some engines to use heavy oil without the quick production of carbon deposits.

4. The use of heavy oil will not necessarily insure greater oil mileage or freedom from "oil pumping"

When piston rings become worn in their recesses in the piston, oil pumping increases, and low oil mileage and carbon deposit follows.

GARGOYLE MOBILOILS are specified in the Chart for engine results. Every engine factor is considered by the Vacuum Oil Company's engineers when they recommend the correct grade for *your* car.

If your car is not listed on the partial Chart to the left, send for our booklet, "Correct Automobile Lubrication," which contains the complete Chart. Or consult the complete Chart at your dealer's. *Then use the oil specified.*

In writing, please address our nearest branch.

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(*Continued on page* 60)

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SCIENCE ◆ AND ◆ INVENTION ◆ CONTINUED

AN ENGINEER IN AN ART MUSEUM

ENGINEERS are advised by Prof. P. B. McDonald, of the New York University's College of Engineering, to visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Many of the exhibits give information of the ability of the ancients in the arts of construction, he says, and enable one to draw interesting and informing comparisons between modern conditions of life and those obtaining thousands of years ago. He recommends in particular the study of the dozen Egyptian rooms, which show, he says, how little the civilization of the millions of people in the Nile Valley changed during four thousand years—a land of hot, dry air shut in by deserts, yet fertile because of the life-giving great river. Writes Professor McDonald in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago):

"Six thousand years ago the Egyptians wove excellent cloth, modeled vases of alabaster, diorite, slate, and limestone, made gold ornaments and glazed beads, and worked copper into fish-hooks, altho the convenient flint was still used for knives and arrow-heads. Their dead were not mummified then, but were interred in sandy graves.

"Centuries later mummification was introduced, and grew increasingly popular and more complicated, until death became as intricate as American life is to-day. Mummies, coffins, granite sarcophagi, and limestone tombs can be seen in the Museum erected just as they lay in Egypt.

"The engineer visiting the Museum will be especially interested in the workings in metal, such as bronze mirrors, copper axes, iron knives, carpenters' tools, etc. Glass was used for ornaments, but not for windows, being colored and decorated. Tho the Egyptians were hampered by too much tradition in their designs, their craftsmen had remarkable technical skill. Statues and relief sculpture show the most painstaking and expert attention to detail, whether the material is wood, granite, or obsidian. The feathering of a duck's wing, for instance, on one of the stone reliefs could hardly be equaled to-day. Some of the most interesting exhibits are jewelry made two thousand years before Christ. Blue marble, carnelian, baryl, lapis-lazuli, amethyst, green jasper, turquoise, hematite, etc., are combined with gold, silver, and ivory in necklaces, rings, and girdles that would attract admiration if offered as modern products of the most expensive New York shops. A timely wooden model, by the way, tho four thousand years old, is that of a man making beer! It is evident from a study of the Egyptian rooms that the people were highly specialized, well disciplined, spiritually imaginative, patient, yet pleasure-loving, and delicately featured.

"On the same floor of the Museum is a large room containing armor and weapons of the Middle Ages, while at the other end of the building are the Greek and Roman exhibits. A bronze Etruscan chariot is one of the prizes of the collection.

"The Greek exhibits suggest a different atmosphere, tho even Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, admits that ancient Athens had mobs nearly as vulgar as ours with prejudices fully as ignoble. However, the wonderful vases and statues on exhibition indicate that art and culture ranked immeasurably higher in the Hellenic cities than it does in the much larger communities that our present-day knowledge of science was made possible. A stroll through these classical reminders brings intimations of the vast field of the imagination which we moderns have been too busy to cultivate.

"Most engineers, of course, would agree with Mr. Wells that civilization has made enormous progress since then, in spite of all the blunders. Yet gloomy Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, objects to this conception of progress, which, he says, does not consist in discovering the size of the sun or in building railroads and factories. Even Mr. Wells points out misconceptions: 'The last twenty-three centuries of history are like the efforts of some hasty immortal to think clearly and live rightly. . . . Wherever in any man the great constructive ideas have taken hold, the hot greeds, the jealousies, the suspicions, and impatience that are in the nature of every one of us war against the struggle toward greater and broader purposes.' Such are one's thoughts in the Museum, as he wanders among broken fragments of civilizations that seemed, at their time, the mightiest and most endurable of forces."

BUILDING A BRIDGE IN A TENT—By enclosing the entire work in a tent, a concrete bridge over the Little Goose River in Sheridan County, Wyoming, was constructed during the winter months. The work is described in *Concrete in Architecture and Engineering*, which is thus quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago):

"Weather conditions last winter in that part of the country were the most severe encountered in many years, but because the highway, of which this bridge formed a link, is a very important one, the State Highway Department saw the need of completing the bridge so that the road between Sheridan and Dietz might be opened early in 1920 for the heavy farm-hauling prevailing in that section. Construction work was started in the fall of 1919, and forms for the three spans erected. Before any concrete was placed, a large tent was set up over the entire structure site and fires kept going in the enclosure in stoves with smoke outlets through the top of the tent. Aggregates and mixing water were heated. During the progress of the work a snow-storm, followed by severe cold lasting several days, tested the effectiveness of the tent. The housing proved equal to the emergency, however, and there was no particular difficulty in keeping the enclosure sufficiently warm until the concrete had hardened. The work on this bridge suggests the application of the same principles to longer structures where it might be practicable to house in only one or two spans at a time. The same method could be applied to the construction of long walls and other relatively narrow structures by housing in successive short sections."

Through the Ages with Father Time
Jewels!

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"ALL the jewels your world has known," said Nicolas Facio to a Parisian beauty in 1705, "are but for show. The jewels in this watch are for utility!"

Facio's invention was contested by the London clockmakers' guild, who offered in evidence an old watch set with a huge amethyst. "But your jeweling," the judges decided, "is merely for ornament. Facio's is *for utility*."

Even today, few watch owners realize the sole purpose of jewels—to give the pivots a bearing so hard, so smooth that they will run for generations without perceptible friction or wear.

These tiny rubies, sapphires and diamonds, so inconspicuous in their setting, are one more reason for the lifetime precision of those modern "jewels"—

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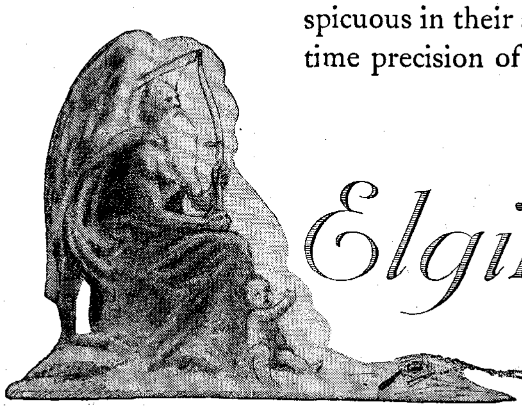

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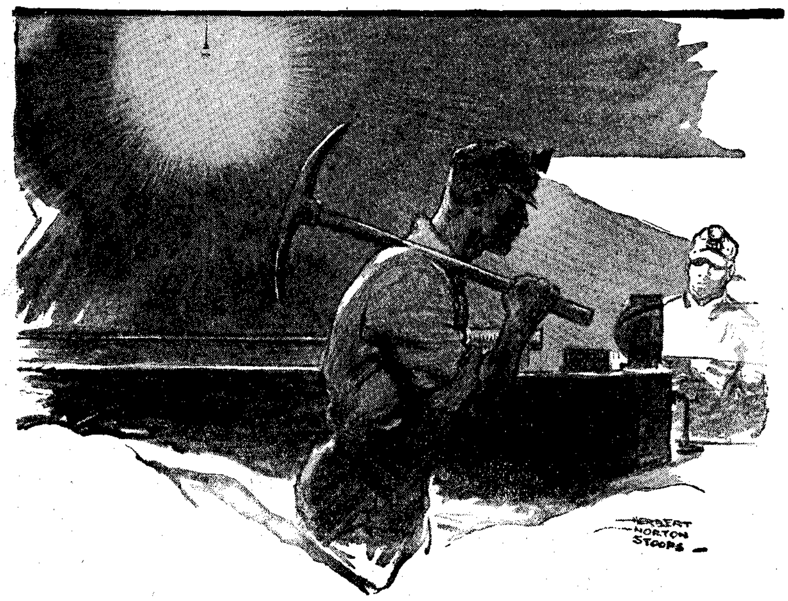

USING WHITE COAL TO PRODUCE THE BLACK

THE Consolidation Coal Company has been a pioneer and leader in the use of electricity—the white coal—in coal mining.

The first thing the miner does on reporting for duty at the mine is to obtain his electric cap lamp which connects with a storage battery carried at his belt. In some Consolidation mines, the electric lamp has completely displaced the old miner's lamp, which was the cause of many explosions.

At the foot of a shaft mine he enters the tunnels of reinforced concrete which are lighted electrically just like the New York subway. He boards an empty car in the electric subway which carries him to the tunnel heads, where his work is to be done. There, an electric coal machine and driller is at work cutting into the face of the tunnels. The miner shovels the coal into little open cars, which are then attached to others and made ready for a "trip." An electric motor pulls the little train to the foot of the shaft, where it passes car by car over the scale which credits each individual worker with his proper tonnage. An electrically operated elevator now hoists the car to the tipple and the coal is dumped upon screens and allowed to run into railroad cars for shipment to the consumer.

Electric power does all the mechanical work with one outstanding exception. Steam, and steam alone, is used to operate the giant fans that hurl air into the shafts at the rate of thousands of cubic feet per minute. Ventilation, on which the life of the miner depends, cannot be subjected to the risk of a possible accident to the electric power supply which may be miles away from the mine. A separate steam plant is maintained, therefore, especially to operate the ventilation system.

No industry is more completely electrified than these bituminous mines of The Consolidation Coal Company.

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(*Continued on page* 66)

A Surprise

Awaits you in this ten-day test

This is to urge that you brush teeth for ten days in a new way. Combat the film. Bring other good effects. The whiter, cleaner, safer teeth will be a delightful surprise.

To millions of people this method is bringing a new era in teeth cleaning.

It combats film

One object is to fight the film—that viscous film you feel. This is the teeth's great enemy. It dims the teeth and causes most tooth troubles.

Film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not effectively combat it. So night and day it may do a damage which few people have escaped.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

New methods now

Dental science, after diligent research, has found effective film combatants. Able authorities have amply proved them. Now leading dentists, in Europe and America, advise their daily use.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And millions of people have already adopted it.

Watch these desired effects

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. Then it leaves the teeth so highly polished that film-coats cannot easily adhere.

It also brings other effects which modern authorities desire. It multiplies the salivary flow, as certain foods would do. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits which otherwise cling and may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus twice a day it brings to users unique tooth protection.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. Read in our book the scientific reason for each new effect.

Do this now. It is most important, both to you and yours. It may lead to life-long benefits which you cannot afford to miss.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 561

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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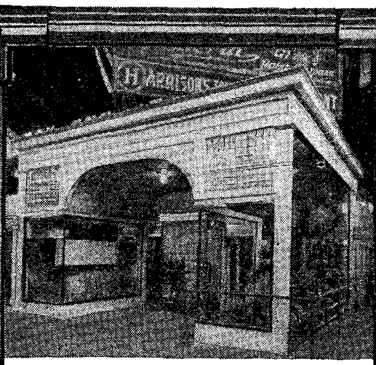

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The enormous piece of glass forming the entire side of the booth illustrated, 27 feet wide and 10 feet high, weighed over 1000 pounds. "Rested" on Zouri self-adjusting setting blocks—thumb-and-finger pressure on the Zouri key moved it into perfect contact with the rabbet. There was no danger of breakage in setting—no danger of breakage due to faulty setting afterward. That is the kind of installation you always get in

ZOURI
SAFETY METAL STORE FRONTS
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The rigid rabbet in Zouri construction is a patented feature. It prevents glass breakage due to distortion. The display possibilities in Zouri construction are unlimited.

Zouri Distributors Everywhere

We have 193 representatives in the United States and Canada, each carrying a complete line of Zouri and *International* store front construction. Write us today for name of nearest distributor, and tell us your construction problem.
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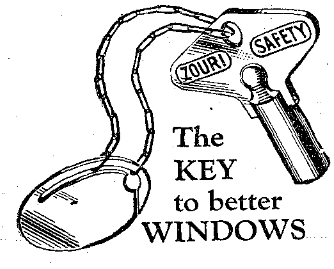
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SAFETY
The KEY to better WINDOWS

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WHEN MACHINES ARE IDLE

AN idle man gets no wages; he costs his employer nothing. But when a machine is laid off its wages go on just the same, for they consist of rental for its floor-space, interest on its cost, allowance for depreciation, and insurance. However much, therefore, we may wish to see every man employed all the time, it is doubly desirable to have every machine working all the time. And the fact is, we are told by David Ardsley, writing in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York), that half our machines are continually idle, even when our man-power is all at work. Half of our machinery is "on strike" all the time. The remedy Mr. Ardsley finds in a plan proposed by Walter N. Polakoff, a consulting engineer, to chart every machine in a plant, watch it, and do our best to see that it is continually running—that it has a man to work it and raw material to feed it. Mr. Ardsley begins with a parable. He writes:

"Here is a two-family house, each family paying to the landlord $50 rent a month. One family moves away, and the landlord demands $100 rent from the remaining tenant.

"'But it isn't worth it!' says the tenant.

"'You've got to pay; it's my right to get $100 from this house, and I'm going to get it,' growls the landlord. So the tenant pays $50 for the part of the house he occupies and $50 for the idle part of the property.

"Curious as this arrangement may seem, it is exactly what is demanded of the public to-day, not in the matter of rent alone, but also in the matter of the necessities of life. This analogy of conditions as presented by Walter N. Polakov, the well-known consulting engineer, is an example also aptly applied to the difficult industrial situation of to-day.

"Eight hours is the standard working-day. Time-clocks in factories measure the hours, and the employees are 'docked' if they do not put in full time.

"The product of the manufacturing plant depends upon the efficiency of the workmen and upon the efficiency of the machine. Expensive machines are installed. Factories hold to strict account the time of employees. Do they hold to account the time of their machines?

"Expert investigation has disclosed the startling fact that on an average American industries to-day work their men nearly 100 per cent. of the working-day, but that they work their machine equipment only 50 per cent. of this period. The men are being worked to the utmost; machines are idle half the day. What is the result? Shoes, clothing, fuel, food—in fact, everything—is passing through a period of underproduction. Agricultural implements are scarce; prices are consequently high. The farmer must pay such high prices for them that he must charge a high price for his product. His help is costly because the workers must pay high prices for their shoes, clothes, and food. Shoes and clothing are high partly because the machines are not kept busy making these products.

"Instead of punching a time-clock, a workman should be held to account merely for the results of his day's work. Show the average man that his work is appreciated financially, and his efforts to do better are stimulated. Browbeat him by the time-clock, and he feels free to do his work only for the sake of achieving the minimum result."

In nearly every industry, Mr. Ardsley asserts, the "wages" of the machinery, as defined at the outset, are higher than the pay-roll. The fixt charges on a $10,000 machine are twice the wages of its attendant. In the blast-furnaces used in the steel industry the "overhead" charges amount to $90,000,000, while the wages are $22,780,000. Imagine what a steel strike means in machine idleness! He goes on:

"Why is there a shortage and consequently a high cost of coal? In the coal industry 50 per cent. of the producing machinery remains constantly idle. The blast-furnaces of the steel industry, averaging the past ten years, were idle 40 per cent. of the time, despite an acute shortage of the metal—an entirely avoidable expense, one not caused by repairing equipment or other necessary interruptions—estimated roughly to be no less than $49,500,000 in a year.

"Organized labor does not object to increased productivity. Indeed, it declares that 'labor is anxious to work out better methods for industry, and demands that it be assured that increased productivity be used for service and not alone for profits.' (From a declaration made by 115 labor-unions in December, 1919.) If now, on the basis of equity, we adopt the principle that the idle capital represented in idle plants and equipment is no more entitled to any return or reward than idle labor, we will establish a principle of fair play.

"Clearly, the really effective 'strikes' against production are those of the machines. Speed up production by making all the machines resound with industry. Start the cycle of industry in the factory. There is plenty of wealth for all; the country is rich in natural resources. But, with overworked human beings and underworked machines, there may be plenty of profits for a few people, but the lack of production puts a burden of hardship on the commonwealth.

"In 1918 a ton of bituminous coal sold at the mine for $1.32, yet the combined wealth contained in this ton of coal had a collective value of at least $16! In terms of cash, the value of the 50,000,000 tons of coal wasted yearly in power production alone—not taking into account the large tonnage wasted in connection with other uses—was $65,000,000 at the colliery. The value of the by-products of this coal would be more than $800,000,000.

"In terms of social value, the same coal wastage represents a loss of 500,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, 100,000,000 gallons of benzol, and 400,000,000 gallons of tar. Transferring these amounts into other values, we find that the nitrogen contained in 500,000 tons of ammonium sulfate is capable of raising the production of wheat by 43,316,000 bushels, based on 115 pounds of nitrogen to the acre. Benzol is equivalent to gasoline, and the above amount is valued at about $30,000,000—representing, roughly, 2,000,000 miles of five-ton truck travel. The 400,000,000 gallons of tar would make possible the ex-

AUTHORIZED Buick VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS SERVICE
Emblem of Satisfaction

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AUTHORIZED Buick VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS SERVICE
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TODAY, as never before, a motor car is purchased as a dividend earning investment—dividends of utility, service, economy, and re-sale value.

The twenty years' performance record of Buick cars and the power and reliability of the famed Buick Valve-in-Head motor are thoroughly familiar to the public and explain in a measure why Buick is so generally recognized as a sound investment.

The low stream-lines of the 1921 models give these cars an appearance of grace and dignity. A greater roominess of tonneau and compartment space provide added motoring comfort. Both elements are well expressed in the new large Four-Passenger Coupe—an addition to the Buick line.

Secondary only in importance to quality of design and manufacture of Buick cars is the nation-wide authorized service.

Effective January 1st, regular equipment on all models will include Cord Tires

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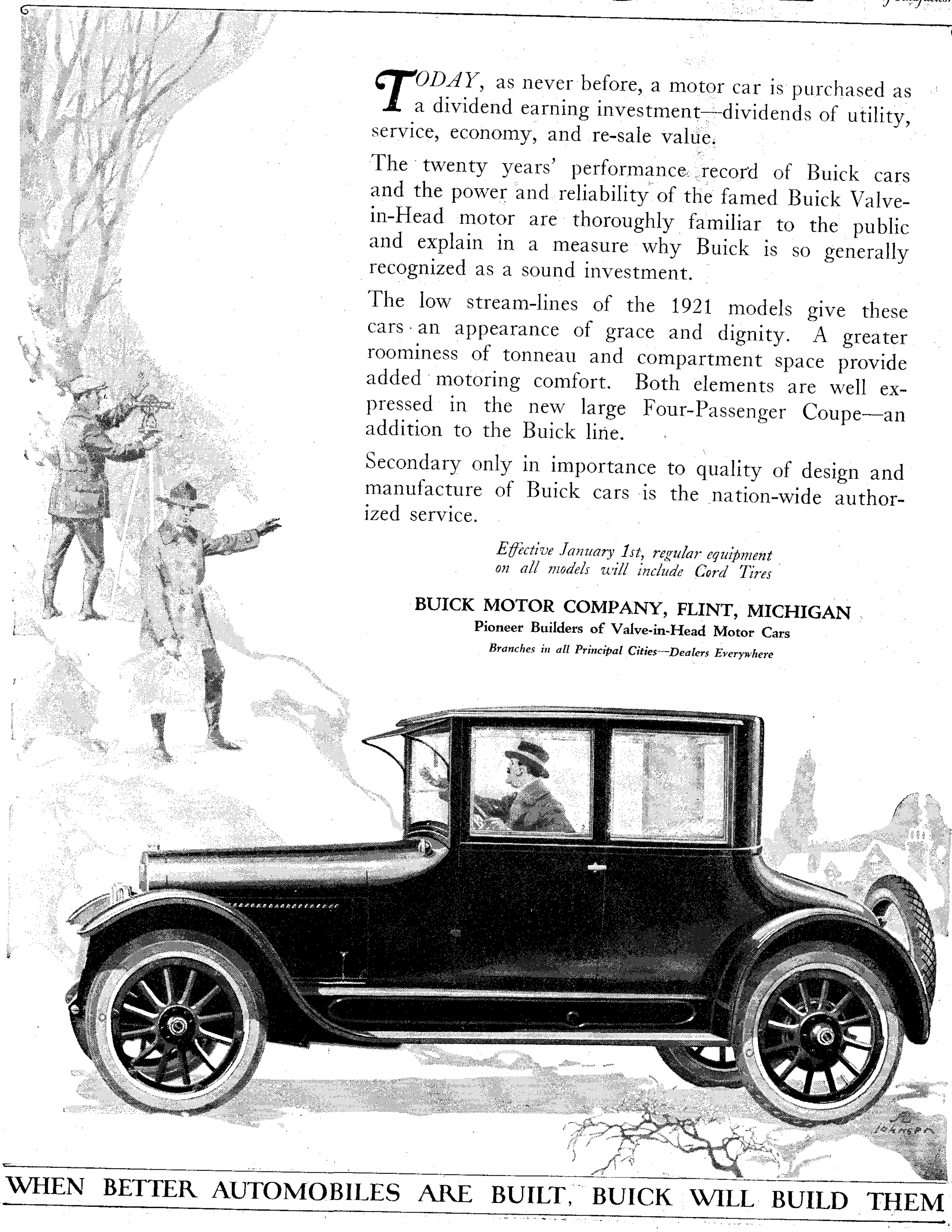
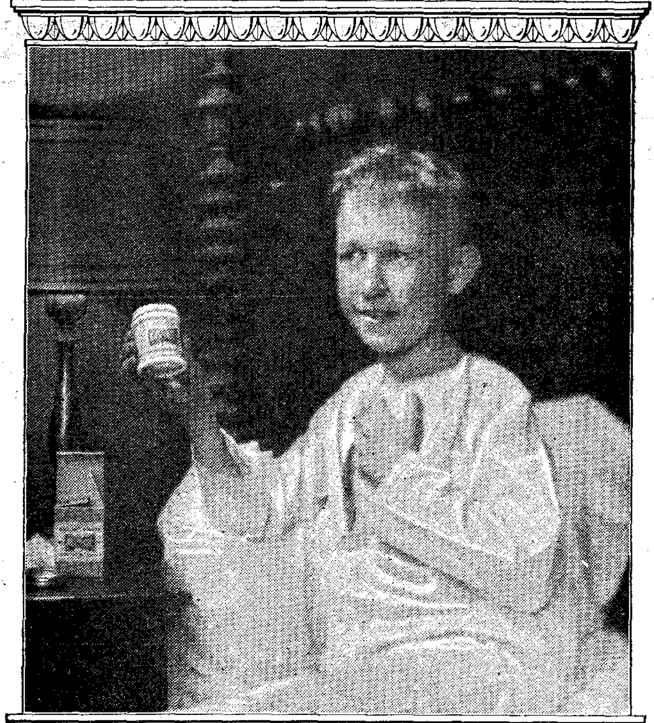


WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



"Dad Says Grandma Used a Mustard Plaster"

And what a scene there was! Probably Dad didn't mention that—how he fussed and squirmed when Grandma put the sticky, messy plaster on his protesting chest. It was a harsh but effective remedy.

Now when Dad's son has a cold, Mother uses Musterole. She just rubs a little of that clean white ointment on his chest and throat. First there is a gentle tingle, then a soothing coolness. And way down deep underneath the coolness, where the Musterole has penetrated, there is generated a peculiar heat which soon dissipates congestion and sends the cold away.

Musterole is good for so many things—for aches and pains, for instance, as well as for colds. Keep it always handy in the house.

At all drug stores, jars at 35c and 65c. $3.00 hospital size.

WILL NOT BLISTER
MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
THE MUSTEROLE CO. Cleveland

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

tension of rural highways and keep the existing roads in good condition. The foregoing three examples concern only the primary products, while there are other chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, etc., that could be extracted. But the greater part of this value has been paid for by the public without a return in service.

"Mr. Polakov told the writer about a plant in New Jersey where an efficiency chart is kept by the men themselves. If a machine is idle, the chart shows it, and the remedy is at once found. If the delay is due to shortage of labor, word is carried to the employment manager. If the delay is due to shortage of material, a tracer is sent out.

"'Assume that the idleness of a machine is due to lack of a certain raw material,' said Mr. Polakov, 'the word is taken to the general manager. He looks at his map, where colored pins mark whence the company receives each product required in its industry. He discovers that the particular material has started from a certain point. A quick summons brings the expert tracer. He finds exactly where the car of material is stuck, and if necessary provides men to get the raw material from the side-tracked train."

ARE WE "ALL EYE"?

THE Indian who asserted that he was "all face," when a white man asked him how he could bear the winter's cold on his naked skin, is a familiar anecdotal character. Conceived in somewhat similar vein is the theory advanced by Prof. Louis Farigoule, of the University of Paris, that under certain conditions any part of the human skin may become sensitive to light in the same manner as the retina is normally. Evolutionists have seen in the functions of ordinary nerve-terminals on the skin the germs of more highly specialized senses, but the Farigoule theory is so startling that one could scarcely expect it to be accepted by the orthodox. *The Lancet* (London) thinks it worthy of extended notice and admits that it is scientifically worked out, but considers it certain that the author is either self-hypnotized or a conscious deceiver. It does not accept Professor Farigoule's ideas in any degree. The theory is used by its author to account for the alleged occult powers of certain persons in the hypnotic state. We read:

"There is nothing inherently impossible in the conception of a race of human pigmies five or six inches high such as Swift imagined when he wrote the story of Gulliver's journey to Lilliput, or of a race of giants such as the inhabitants of Brobdingnag. Neither is there anything inherently absurd in the conception of a human being in possession of other organs of vision besides his two eyes, or, indeed, of having these extra-visual organs scattered over the entire surface of his body. When, however, we read a book which purports to prove that such is the fact we naturally regard it as a *jeu d'esprit* conceived in the same spirit as that which inspired the author of 'Gulliver's Travels' two hundred years ago. Mr. Louis Farigoule, a supernumerary professor of the University of Paris, complains that modern physiology lags far behind the discoveries of minute anatomy. Microscopical structures are known, he says, but their functions are only guessed at, and, so far, the assistance which modern psychology might bring to their interpretation has been ignored.

"Starting from phenomena observed in subjects in a state of somnambulism, he observes that certain of these subjects, when blindfolded, behave as if they perceived objects, persons—even written characters. Psychologically, the somnambulist is in a condition of consciousness different from that associated with ordinary life, but analogous to that with which the modern scientific world is more or less familiar as the result of hypnotic suggestion. Mr. Farigoule, therefore, hypnotized a subject and, having blindfolded him, suggested that he could still see the title of a newspaper. The result was successful, but the subject became so fatigued that he refused to have any more experiments made on him. Nevertheless, five other subjects were obtained—the first-comers, and in no way selected as being easily suggestible, and as the result of five series of experiments conducted on them the results obtained in the first case were confirmed and amplified. The next step was for Mr. Farigoule to experiment on himself.

By dint of great efforts and at the cost of considerable exercise of patience he at length succeeded in eliciting the same phenomena subjectively that he had previously found objectively in his hypnotized subjects.

"There are, as is well known, many different varieties of nerve-endings in the skin such as Pacinian corpuscles, end-bulbs, etc., all of which have been minutely described by anatomists. In recent times modern methods of histology have disclosed yet others—namely, a certain form of nerve-ending in the superficial layer of the dermis between the papillæ, which Ranvier compared to the branching of ivy and called 'hederiform' bodies, and another form which has been described as occurring in the epidermis of the pig's snout—microscopic expansions interposed between the cells and termed 'menisci.' The argument is that it is an unwarrantable assumption that all these various forms of nerve-ending have to do with the sense of touch, and that it is just as likely that some of them are connected with the sense of vision. The author goes further and pictures these 'menisci' and 'hederiform bodies' each as a microscopic 'ocellus' [little eye], and each complete in itself with a refracting body, an ocellary retina, and a nerve-fiber, but collected into groups in certain parts of the body, each group constituting something very much like a compound eye. The visual impulses so originated are conveyed to the central nervous system in a way similar to visual impulses from the eye. Why, then, does not the ordinary person see when he is blindfolded, and why do we not all of us have a faculty not only of diplopia, but of multiple vision? The suggested answer to these questions is on psychological grounds, and an analogy is made with the well-known phenomenon of the suppression of the image in a squinting eye. The whole thesis is worked out with considerable skill, and we can commend the book to our readers, if on no other grounds as an interesting psychophysiological puzzle."

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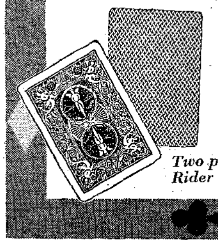

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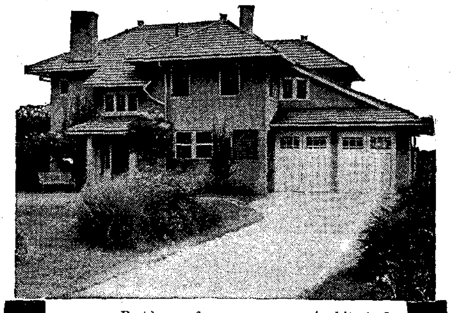

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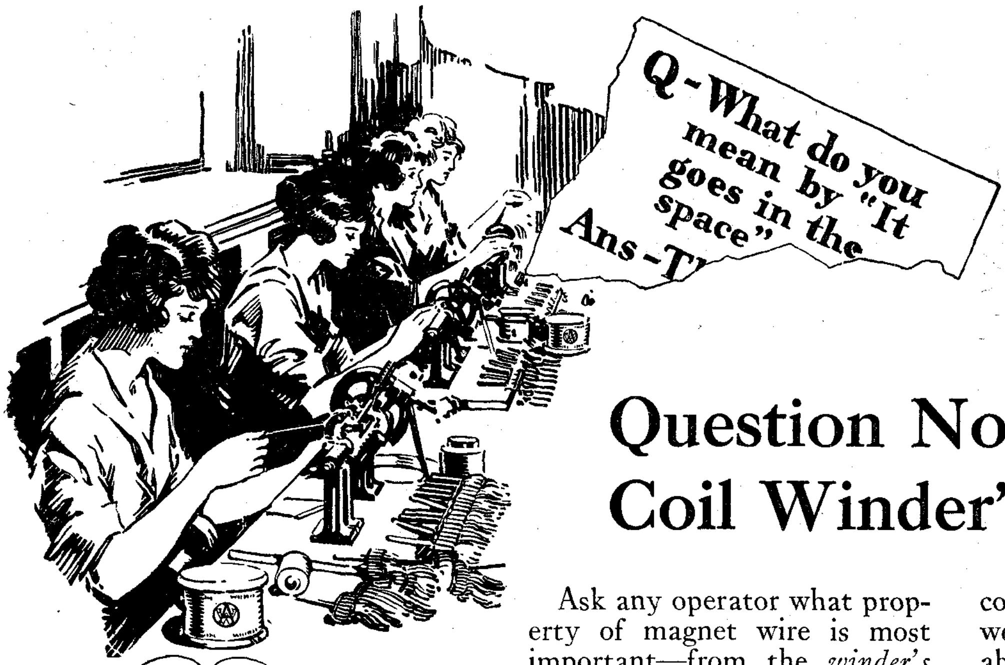
Q-What do you mean by "It goes in the space"
Ans -T

Question No. 1 *from the* Coil Winder's Catechism

Some Users of Acme Magnet Wire

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- Bijur Motor Appliance Co.
- Century Electric Co.
- Crocker-Wheeler Co.
- Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.
- Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co.
- Delco Light Co.
- Domestic Electric Co.
- Eisemann Magneto Corp.
- Ford Motor Co.
- General Electric Co.
- Holtzer Cabot Electric Co.
- Hoover Suction Sweeper Co.
- Klaxon Co.
- Robbins & Myers Co.
- Sangamo Electric Co.
- Scoville Mfg. Co.
- Simms Magneto Co.
- Westinghouse E. & M. Co.
- Willys Corporation (Auto Lite Division)

ACME

Ask any operator what property of magnet wire is most important—from the *winder's* standpoint.

The answer is almost certain to be something like this, "It must **go in the space.*"

What is the meaning of this?

That the wire be so uniform in thickness, so free from lumps, knots, and imperfections that the operator can work rapidly and without interruption. The specified number of turns can be gotten in without having to hammer down bulges, or to replace defective wire. More windings can be made per day, and fewer windings are rejected.

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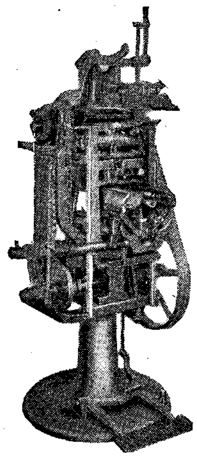

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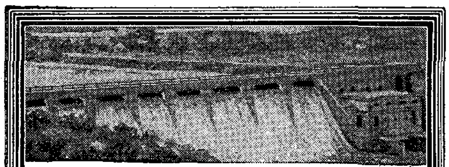

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

THRIFT AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING

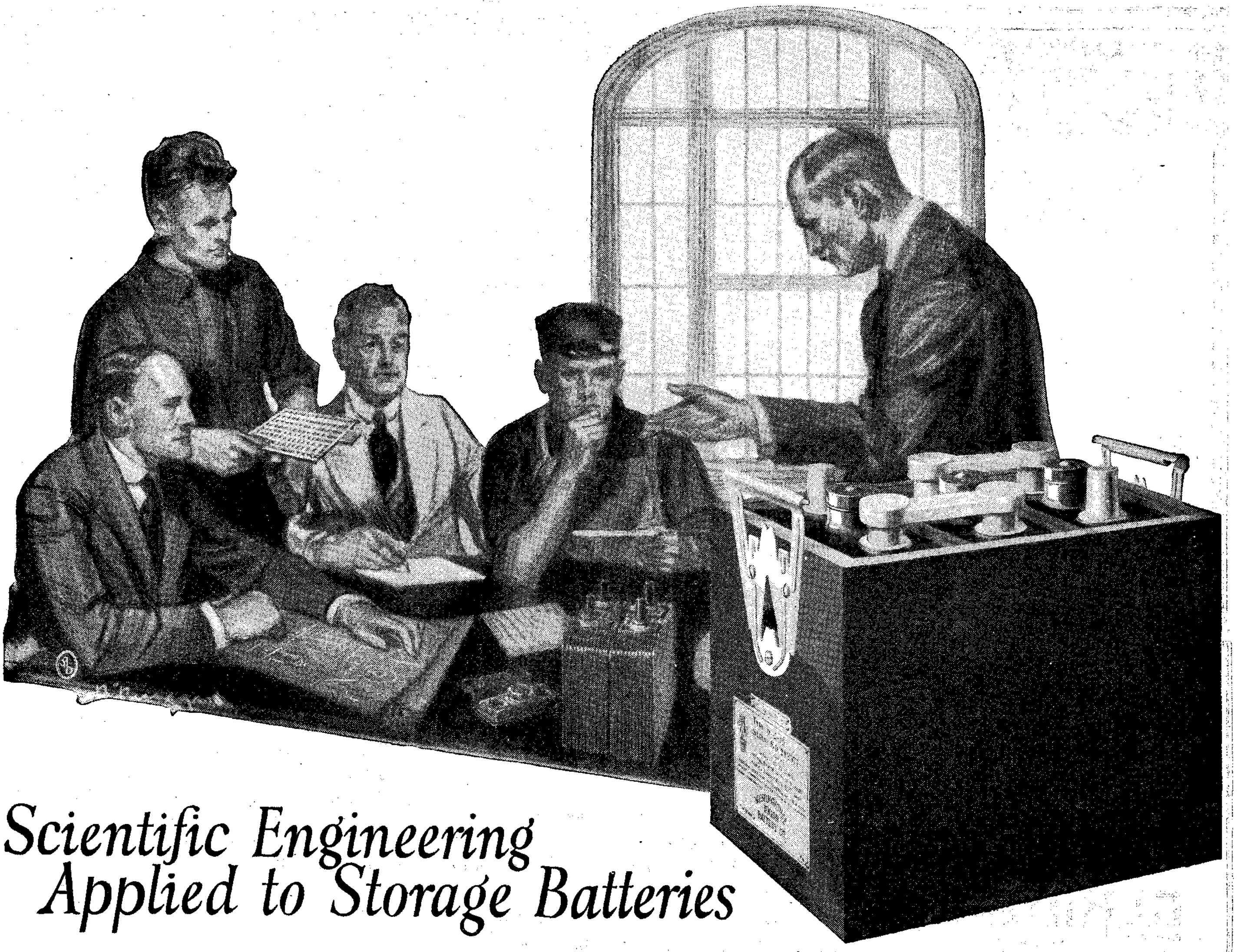
ARE thrift and a high standard of living antagonistic or incompatible? Many lay economists think that the one involves the lowering of the other, not taking into account the fact that where the present means is lacking a high standard of living can be attained only through thrift. It is a common error that thrift consists in hoarding money, whereas in these days that would be one of the most unthrifty things one could do. Instead, thrift consists in spending money for things of permanent value, for things which will add to the comfort and welfare of the purchaser, or, in other words, for those things which will improve his standard of living. As Prof. T. N. Carver, of the Chair of Economics, Harvard University, points out further in an article written for *The Journal of Political Economy*, and reprinted in the financial section of the New York *Tribune*, there seems not to be any good reason for distinguishing among those things which a man insists upon having before undertaking the support of a family, or for saying that some of them enter into his standard of living and others do not. If in one class a man must afford a house rather than a flat, while in another he must afford an automobile before he will marry, there is as good reason for including the house in the one's standard of living as for including the automobile in the other's. So, if in a third class a man must have an insurance policy before he will marry, and in a fourth he must have a savings-account of a certain size before he will marry, by the same reasoning, the insurance policy and the savings-account enter into the standards of living. Yet classes three and four are thrifty classes. It is this economist's observation that the thriftiest people are the people with the highest standard of living. He explains the matter in detail thus:

> The difficulty with those who fail to see the relation between thrift and a high standard of living is not due solely to their failure to understand the real meaning of the standard of living. It is sometimes due to a failure to understand thrift. Thrift does not consist in refusing to spend money or to buy things. It consists, under a money economy, in spending money and buying things, but in spending money for things of a kind different from that which thriftlessness buys. Thrift buys things with a relatively vivid appreciation of the future; thriftlessness buys things with a relatively dull or weak appreciation of the future. Thrift regards future need as comparable in importance with present desires; thriftlessness regards present desires as of greater importance than future needs.
>
> Thrift emphatically does not consist in hoarding money. In these days that is one of the most thriftless things one can do with money. It consists in spending money for things which will bring a permanent or a durable advantage. It very generally, tho not exclusively, consists in investing money; that is, in buying income-bearing goods. This may be done directly, as when a farmer buys a tractor or improves his farm as a producing unit. It may be done indirectly, as when one deposits money in a savings-bank, buys an insurance policy or a corporation bond. In all these and many other cases the saver merely turns his money over to other agencies and they do the investing; that is, they buy the producers' goods or the income-bearing goods with it.
>
> It is obvious, is it not, that when a farmer buys a tractor he spends money as truly as when he buys a luxurious automobile, and that the money spent employs as much labor and stimulates business as much in one case as in the other. Temporarily, he has, by so doing, deprived himself of a means of immediate enjoyment. In the long run, however, farmers who undergo this form of deprivation spend more money and have more means of enjoyment, possibly better automobiles, than those thriftless farmers whose standard of living never looks to the future. As a matter of observation, thrifty communities spend more money, in the long run, than thriftless communities, for the sufficient reason that they have more money to spend. But, even with their larger expenditures, so long as they remain thrifty a larger proportion of their money is spent for producers' goods than is true in a thriftless community.
>
> It ought not to be necessary to add that in advocating a higher degree of thrift one is not advising people to spend all their money for producers' goods and none for consumers' goods. If it were the writer's opinion that any community was going too far in this direction he would feel justified in advising a lower degree of thrift, even at the risk of being accused of advising the cessation of all thrift. The writer does not know of any such community. It seems that there is everywhere too little rather than too much thrift. He therefore feels justified in advocating more thrift even at the risk of being accused of advising people to invest all their money and consume nothing.

THE BANKER'S NEW JOB

IN these days of tumbling prices and forced liquidations in business and industry, bankers are learning a new trade, observes *The American Banker*. They are going into merchandising—"not because they like it, but because they have had merchandising forced upon them owing to the failure of clients to live up to their contracts." As the editor of this weekly magazine for bankers explains:

> Frequently nowadays the banker finds himself the owner of commodities accepted as collateral for loans which were not met on maturity. "When one meets a big banker these days," observed a Wall Street man, "the question he propounds is likely to be something like this: 'Can you tell me how to sell 10,000 cases of canned tomatoes?'"



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THE Westinghouse Storage Battery is the first engineered battery for motor car service.

Instead of growing like "Topsy" it was planned complete, from the ground up, by the foremost battery experts of America.

In this work, storage battery engineering became a fact. All previous knowledge and experience of batteries were utilized. Countless new experiments were made. Tests of every conceivable sort were devised. When you realize that the sciences of chemistry, mechanics and electricity all enter into the production of a storage battery, the wide scope of this work is apparent.

But engineering did not complete its task with the battery alone. The factory in which the Westinghouse Battery is made was planned with the same scientific care to insure uniform quality production. With the Westinghouse Air Brake resources and the Westinghouse habit of efficient manufacturing, the new plant was equipped with every facility for superior work.

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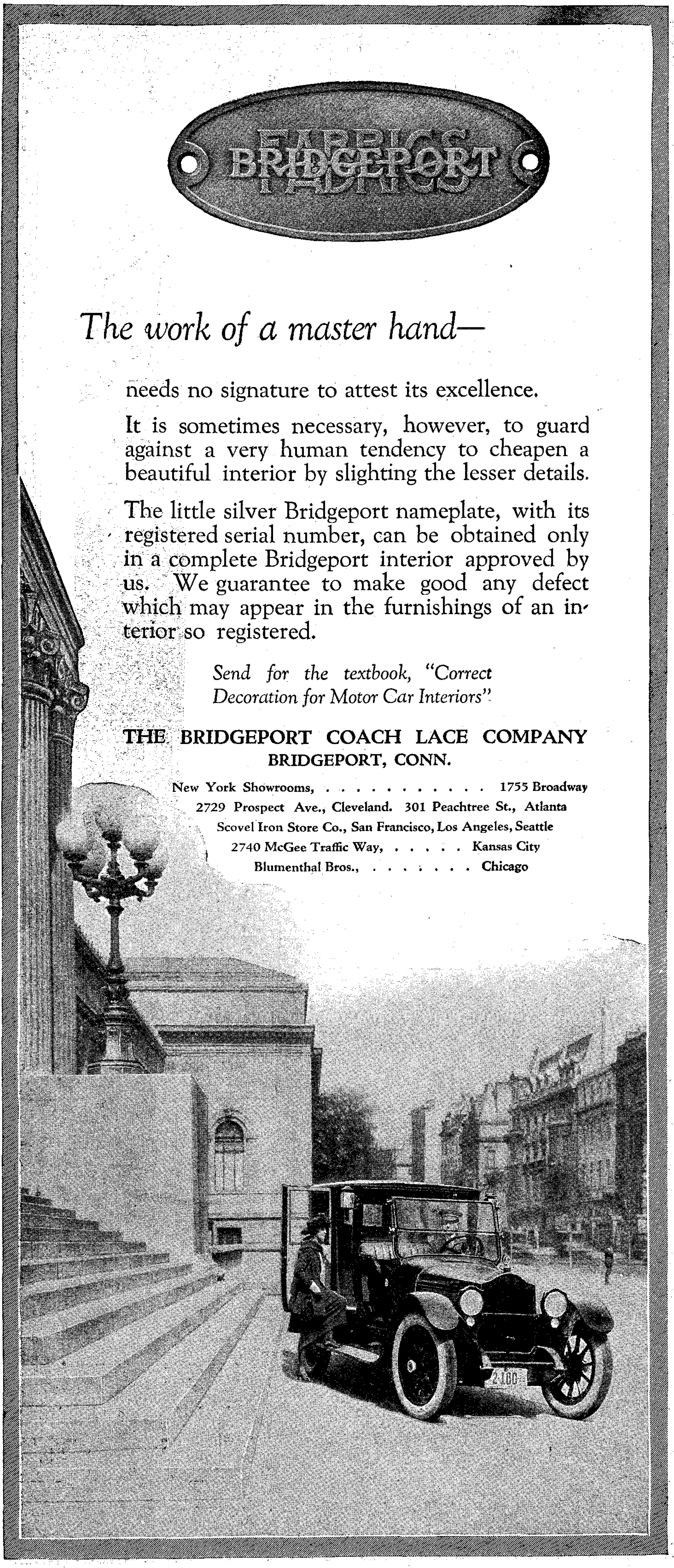

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE TRUSTWARD TREND IN BRITAIN

UP to the time of the Great War the manufacturers of Great Britain, for the most part, maintained their own individual institutions, and "few combinations of concerns in an identical line of business have taken place," which, as the editor of *The Bache Review* notes, is exactly the opposite of what has been the case in the United States. But the war, and the necessity for economy during these difficult after-war years, have brought about a remarkable trend toward the formation of great "trusts." As we read:

> The war in Great Britain has produced a recognition among the British manufacturers that their line of operation could be more efficiently carried on by combination, instead of through the old-fashioned, intense competition. At the present time there is what might almost be called a wide-spread movement in this direction. This began with the consolidation of the South Wales coal and iron interests, and was followed up by the consolidation into combinations of many single iron, steel, and coal producers. This movement has extended to ship-building, and the firms on the Clyde, the Tyne, and Tees have, many of them, been taken in with groups of steel and coal companies. The great Vickers firm, makers of weapons of war, has become a vast, industrial kingdom, turning out many lines of goods, from sewing-machines to monster guns, and from automobiles to war-ships.
>
> The result of all this in England has been a possibility of carrying scientific research in manufactures to a point never before attempted there, and already a largely increasing number of improvements in machinery and material is taking place in Great Britain. Not the least of the results also has been the concentration of management and the consequent saving of expense and overhead.
>
> The aftermath of the war may lead, in this country, to further consolidations even beyond those which have already taken place. The tide of unemployment will throw out of work thousands of the rank and file, either through closing down completely or in cutting down forces. The hardship of deprived wages thus brought about has probably, however, not yet extended to the officers and managers of the closing corporations, and reduction in salaries or complete abolition of positions has not yet taken place.
>
> The saving of wages and overhead to be accomplished in this direction is an appealing argument for consolidations, and the cutting off of salaries now paid under separate managements will constitute a still further argument. There is still maintained, in popular opinion, the sentiment for the smaller manufacturer, but, depending upon his usefulness and skill, it will probably be a long time before any universal extinction of him will take place.
>
> This, however, is the trend of the times, and is urged on by present economic forces.

An Exclusive Business.—Most of the trouble is produced by those who don't produce anything else.—*Buffalo News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 19.—Premier Briand of France, in outlining his policies, says he considers an alliance with England of more importance than ever and intends to seek an agreement with her on all questions, especially those relating to Germany, Eastern Europe, and Russia.

The executive council of the Federation of Labor of Belgium approves a law prohibiting virtually all business activity between six o'clock Sunday morning and the same hour Monday morning.

The Irish Labor party and the Trades Union Congress of Dublin, in a report on their special investigation relative to the fires in Cork, place the responsibility for these fires on the British Government forces. They charge that the burnings were carried out under specific orders and accuse the Crown forces of the subsequent looting of stores and houses.

It is reported from Milan that Gabriele d'Annunzio has given up the idea announced by him some time ago of placing himself at the head of all opprest races to help them achieve their independence, and will take no further part in rebel movements, agitations for independence, or world politics. The poet has left Fiume and is now at St. Germain, a suburb of Paris, where he intends to reside.

General Kameneff, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik Army, is said to have been decorated with the Order of the Red Flag. The establishment of this order by the Soviets is attracting much attention and is taken to indicate that the "Reds," who set out to abolish all *bourgeoise* institutions, have had a change of heart, and are beginning to emulate organized government.

January 20.—The first official destruction on account of attacks on Crown forces in Cork since martial law was established there is carried out when two houses where members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were attacked are destroyed by military forces.

Guatemala's standing army of 15,000 men is to be cut to 5,000, it is announced by the Guatemalan Minister in Washington.

Heavy fighting is reported from Fiume, and Italian carabineers have entered the city to restore order. The disorders have been caused by mutiny of some of the military forces.

The proposed plan of President-elect Harding to call a conference on disarmament and arbitration has been ironically received in certain French circles, says a report from Paris. One of the French papers is quoted as saying that the moral of Mr. Harding's proposal is that every time America changes her President the rest of the world must change too.

The Quebec Provincial Government decides to take entire control of the liquor business in that province and will appoint a commission to supervise it.

January 21.—By a vote of 478 to 68 the French Chamber of Deputies indorses the new Briand Government.

Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," in a message to the Irish people appeals to them to remain stedfast to the Republican cause.

Depression and unrest are growing steadily in Austria, say reports reaching London. Demonstrations against food profiteers by starving thousands, and hostile clashes in the street add to the gravity of the situation.

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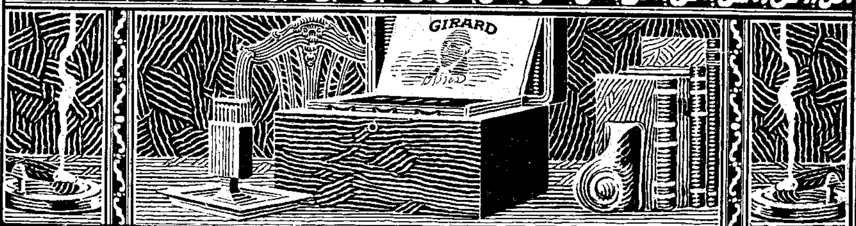

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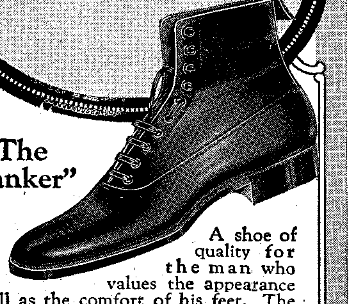

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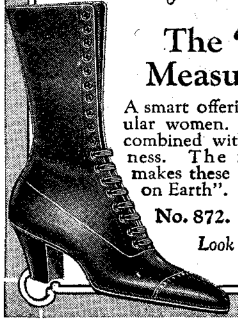

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

January 22.—A serious outbreak, involving the looting of country markets, is reported from the Muzufferpur district of British India, says London. Forces of military and police are being sent to the scene.

Information reaching the War Department at Washington from Mexico City discloses the intention of Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of Carranza, to head a new revolutionary movement in Mexico.

January 23.—It is reported from Berlin that evidence of the existence of a "Red" army created by the German Communist party has been revealed by house to house searches in various German cities.

Insurgent uprisings in the region of Kief are reported to have reached a stage where the Bolsheviki are rushing up fresh troops to deal with the situation. The peasants are said to be organizing at various points. Anti-Bolshevik movements are spreading among the Ukrainians, who desire to free the district from Soviet rule.

A French medal commemorative of the world-war is to be awarded to all Americans and other members of the Allied forces who served six months in French units or in welfare services, says a report from Paris.

Reports from abroad indicate a decided split in the ranks of the Socialist party in many countries over Lenine's ultimatum, recently issued to the Socialists of the world, giving them the "twenty-one conditions to which they must subscribe before they can be received into the Third Internationale of Moscow." Lenine demands that Socialist organizations must purge themselves of all moderates, defy all national laws, undermine armies, gain control of the press, and throw off the Allied "yoke." The response to these demands has been wide-spread, but in many cases negative.

The week end in Ireland is marked by further bloodshed, says a Dublin report. A total of eight men were killed and two wounded. All the buildings which overlook the main entrance to Dublin Castle have been commandeered by the military.

Thirty thousand refugees from the Crimea, among whom are twenty generals, seventy colonels, and a nephew of the novelist Tolstoy, face starvation in the Caucasus, says a report from Saloniki. The depleted condition of Greek resources does not permit of any assistance being furnished by the Greek Government.

A renewed military occupation of Constantinople by the Allies is imminent, according to reports from that city, and the Inter-Allied representatives have notified the Grand Vizier to that effect. It is considered that the troops are required to guard against threatened disorder.

January 24.—The Supreme Council holds its opening session in Paris, which is taken up by a discussion of the disarmament question, without reaching a solution, however.

Continued attacks by civilians on the police and the military are reported from various sections of Ireland. Several persons were killed and many wounded as a result of the fighting.

It is reported from Silesia that that country is facing terrorism on account of the forthcoming plebiscite. The entire population of Upper Silesia is armed and wide-spread fighting between the Germans and Poles during and after the plebiscite, it is believed, can not be prevented. Whole communities in the mining districts now are being terrorized by organized bandits operating in large bodies.

Major-General Crowder, the President's private emissary at Havana, advises the State Department that as the result of the adoption by the Cuban Senate of a measure of relief for the present financial crisis on the island, he is hopeful of settlement of the political turmoil of Cuba by May 1.

The Pope, in a letter to the Papal Secretary of State, dilates on the terrible situation in Austria and suggests it is the duty of other nations to come to the rescue.

January 25.—An agreement is reached between Ambassadors Morris and Shidehara on the Japanese-California land controversy and is submitted to the State Department for approval. The agreement contains two main points. The first is that Japanese nationals in the United States are to be treated as other nationals with regard to land-ownership; the second, that all Japanese immigration to both the United States and Hawaii shall stop forthwith.

The Allied Supreme Council in session in Paris decide to hold another conference soon in London to bring about a settlement in the Near East.

The Allies seize the Turkish customs, taking away the last source of governmental revenues, says a Constantinople report. The Sultan is said to be the only official who is able to pay his household expenses.

CONGRESS

January 19.—A thorough investigation is to be made by Congress of charges that agents of the Department of Justice were guilty of brutality and disregard of law in their raids against alleged radicals last winter and in arresting persons accused of war-time offenses.

At the end of the most turbulent session of the present Congress, the House by a vote of 267 to 76 adopts the reapportionment bill with an amendment limiting its membership for the next ten years to the present total of 435. The fight was to prevent an increase to 483.

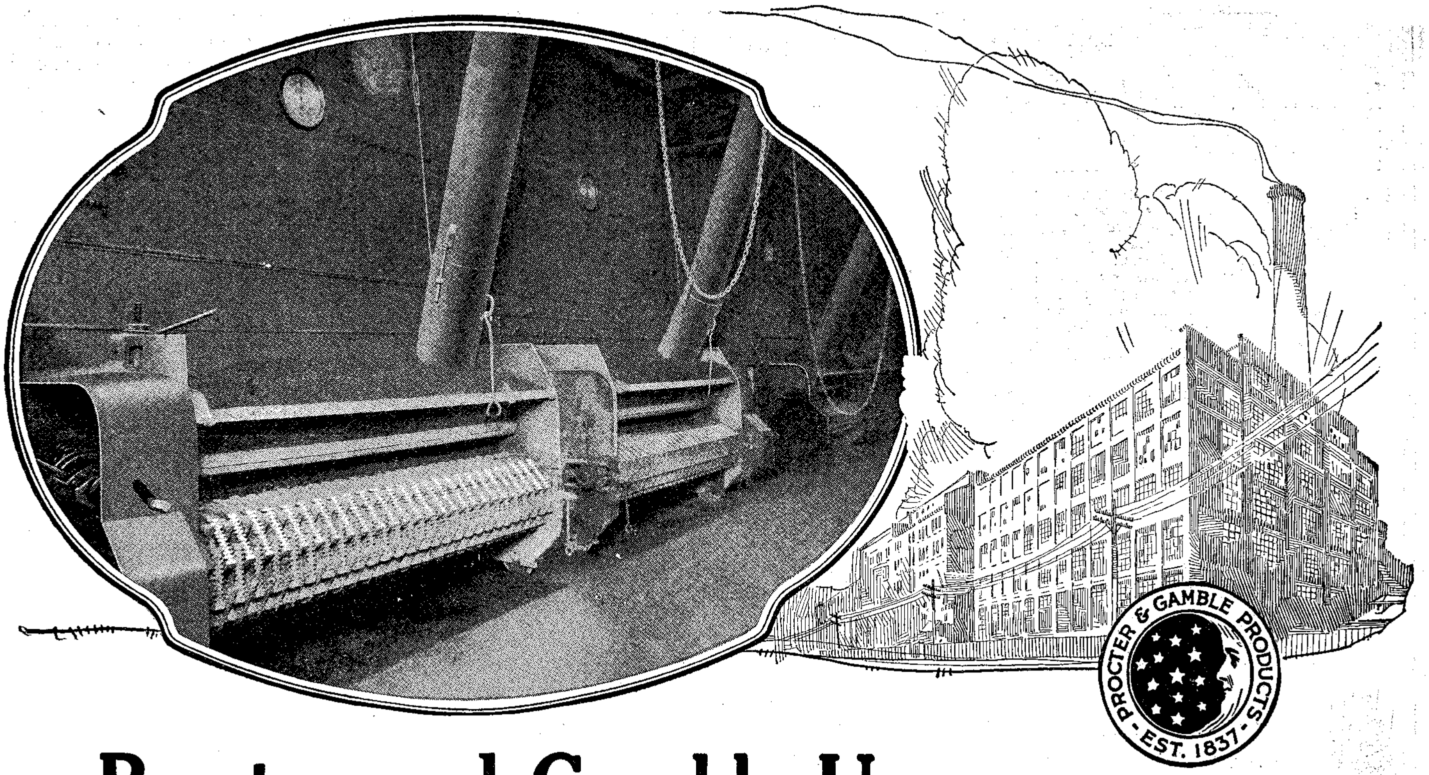
January 20.—The resolution requesting the President to take up with Great Britain and Japan the question of reduction of naval armaments is ordered favorably reported, with amendments, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The original resolution provided for an annual 50 per cent. reduction. The committee changed this to provide for annual reduction "to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon."

The House passes the annual Indian Appropriation Bill carrying approximately $12,000,000, after extended debate during which attempts were made to strike out many of its items.

Representative Welty (Dem.), of Ohio, introduces a bill to require registration of lobbyists, saying that Washington is filled with this unexplainable leisure class.

January 21.—Republican Senators in conference informally reach a decision not to confirm the 20,000 appointments of President Wilson now pending in the Senate, with the exception of a limited number which are in the nature of emergency cases.

January 22.—The Senate accepts the resolution passed by the House, stopping enlistments in the Army until it is reduced to 175,000. The proposal for a further reduction to 150,000 is still being urged.



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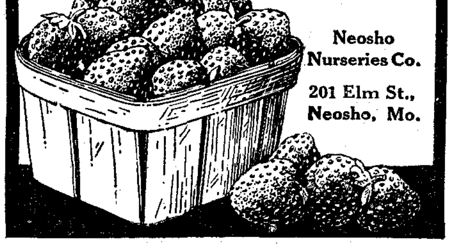

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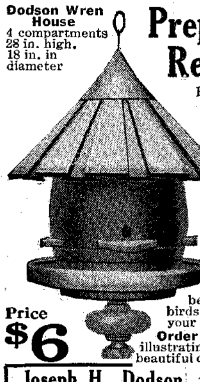

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

January 24.—By a vote of 46 to 33 the Senate passes the Gronna bill for control of the meat-packing industry. This bill creates a Federal live-stock commission to supervise the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live-stock products. Its most vital feature makes it unlawful for packers to engage in unfair or discriminatory practises.

January 25.—Representative Patterson, of New Jersey, introduces a bill in the House providing for the issuance of not more than $30,000,000,000 in government bonds, $24,000,000,000 to be used to retire war-loans, and the balance to pay war-bonuses to veterans.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, offers a resolution in the Senate proposing a six months' suspension of the naval-building program of this country, pending a full investigation of what constitutes an effective modern navy.

Republican leaders in the House approve a program calling for the construction of five hospitals for war-veterans suffering from mental and nervous disorders and tuberculosis.

DOMESTIC

January 22.—The Erie Railroad, which recently reduced its pay-roll, puts practically all its working force on a five-day-a-week basis in order to effect further economy. The Baltimore & Ohio also lays off between 7,000 and 8,000 employees for an indefinite "furlough."

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized Soviet "ambassador" to the United States, is deported from this country on the Swedish-American liner *Stockholm*. The deportation was ordered by Secretary of Labor Wilson because Martens represented a Government committed to the overthrow of the American Government by force.

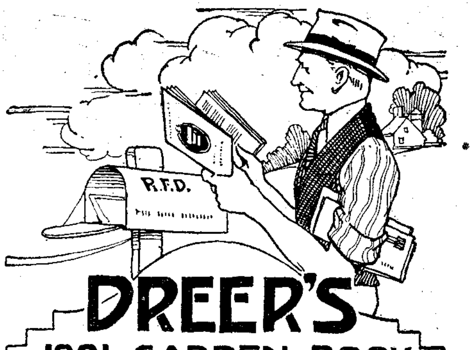
The European Relief Council, of which Herbert D. Hoover is chairman, accepts an offer of 50,000,000 bushels of corn, made by farmers in the Middle West as their contribution to the campaign to relieve the suffering of European children.

President Wilson sends a note to the League of Nations urging general pacification of the Russian borderlands as a necessary step toward mediation in the Turkish-Armenian boundary dispute. The note demands a guaranty that the Great Powers will not violate Russia's territory while she is in her present stricken condition and will not permit the states bordering on Russia to attack the Bolsheviki.

January 23.—Conservative estimates show that the people of the United States saved more than one billion dollars in 1920 by prohibition, says Wayne B. Wheeler, general counselor of the Anti-Saloon League. The estimates are based on the reduction in the nation's bill for beverage intoxicants.

January 25.—The Department of Labor's employment service announces that on the basis of a nation-wide survey just completed, the number of persons employed in industry in this country the 1st of January was 3,473,466 less than a year ago. The figures show that in New York City alone 234,243 have been sent to seek new jobs.

American farm crops and the value of farm animal products and animals sold and slaughtered in 1920 netted $19,856,000,000, a drop of $5,105,000,000 below the total of 1919, it is revealed by a survey of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The drop is almost entirely confined to crops.



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Sad Example.—A Boston laundress was found to have possest $32,000.

The general extravagance of the times is blamed for the depletion of her savings. —*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Beginning at Home.—"This paper says that millions of children will starve this winter in Europe."

"Oh, that reminds me! I forgot to feed Fido his chop, and he must be just starved."—*Life*.

Welcome Change. — JOURNALIST — "I have an idea for a newspaper article that will strike a new note."

EDITOR—"Good. Most newspaper articles merely note a new strike."—*London Weekly Telegram*.

The Young Dyers.—When a New York magistrate ordered a truant schoolgirl to go home and wash the paint off her face and the dye from her hair—

He evidently didn't believe in the saying that the good dye young.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Clearly Absurd.—A Frenchman learning English said to his tutor: "English is a queer language. What does this sentence mean: 'Should Mr. Noble, who sits for this constituency, consent to stand again and run he will in all probability have a walkover'?" — *The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Interrupted.—"Here is a letter it would hardly do for us to publish," said the patent-medicine quack. "A man writes: 'I have just taken the first bottle of your medicine'"—

"Well?" said his partner.

"There it breaks off short, and is signed in another handwriting, 'Per executor.'" —*Western Christian Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

Easy.—A farmer was showing a friend over the farm. "How many sheep do you think are in that flock?" he asked.

The visitor considered a minute and then replied, "About 500."

The farmer was astonished. "Absolutely correct," he declared. "How did you do it?"

"Well, I just counted the legs and divided by four," the guest explained.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Helping Him In.—An examination story from the London *Morning Post:* They wanted him badly at the college, but unfortunately there was an entrance examination from which not even the most promising of Rugby three-quarters could claim complete exemption. It was only an oral questioning—and yet one had to get 50 per cent. to pass. The matter was left in the hands of a sporting young don, and his protégé got through. Later on it appeared that only two questions had been asked. "The first," said the examiner, "was the date of Trafalgar; he got that wrong. Then I asked him what the chemical formula for sulfuric acid was. He said, 'I don't know—really I don't.' Well, that was right, for it was obvious that he didn't know. So I passed him with 50 per cent."—*The Christian Register* (*Boston*).

Start construction early—Move materials NOW

Avoid the Construction Difficulties of 1920

AN unprecedented demand for construction materials overhangs the market. Once released, this demand can be met satisfactorily only through cooperation of the various agencies interested.

Owners and public officials must mature plans quickly, so that

Contractors can order material early

Dealers can build up stocks

Manufacturers can ship promptly, and

Railroads can handle business offered quickly.

Had such a policy prevailed throughout the period since the armistice, the difficulties experienced in carrying on construction work during 1920 would have been considerably lessened, if not entirely avoided. Contracts for an enormous peace-time construction program were awarded too late in 1919 to permit of completion during that year. This deferred demand came upon an unprepared market and was carried over into 1920, only to be still further hampered by the large construction program of that year. Not only was the greater portion of 1919 lost, but the construction industry, impeded by railroad congestion, was thrown into such turmoil in 1920 that only a cessation of contract letting could clear the situation.

Five years' accumulation of construction still awaits contract letting. If such contracts are awarded early in 1921 and construction proceeds in an orderly, intelligent and efficient manner, material manufacturers and railroads can meet the situation. Unless this plan is followed, difficulties even more serious than those of 1920 can be expected. You share with others a measure of responsibility in preventing a recurrence of such a situation.

Due to handicaps beyond its control, the cement industry operated at only approximately 70 per cent of capacity during 1920. Notwithstanding earnest and sustained effort on the part of cement manufacturers, many users were disappointed due to their inability to get shipments when and where wanted.

Transportation is the neck of the bottle regulating capacity of industry and distribution of its products. Cement is now available everywhere. Manufacturing capacity has always been equal to any calls made upon it unless demand has been concentrated within comparatively short periods.

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Seven Will Win.—In Massachusetts a man who speaks ten tongues has just married a woman who speaks seven.

We are betting on the lady.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Not for Father.—" Mama, is papa going to die and go to heaven? "

" Of course not, Bobby. Whatever put such an absurd idea into your head? "—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Peevish, at Least.—" I had to kill my dog this morning."

" Was he mad? "

" Well, he didn't seem any too well pleased."—*Western Christian Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

Evening Up.—" Did the laundryman find those cuffs he lost last week? "

" No, John."

" The shirts are no good to me without the cuffs."

" Evidently he figured it that way, too. This week he lost the shirts."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Missing.—A librarian confides to us that she was visited by a young lady who wished to see a large map of France. She was writing a paper on the battle-fields of France for a culture club, and she just couldn't find Flanders Fields and No Man's Land on any of the maps in her books.—*Boston Herald.*

Salesmanship.—" How do you manage to sell so many fireless cookers? "

" It's due to my method of approach," said the smart salesman. " I begin my little talk by saying, 'Madam, I have called to enable you to spend every afternoon at the movies.' "—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Forced Compliment.—" I must say those biscuits are fine," exclaimed the young husband.

" How could you say those were fine biscuits? " inquired his mother, when they were alone.

" I didn't say they were fine, mother. I merely said I must say so."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Bandit Out-Bandited.

Special to *The Courier-Journal* and New York *Times.*

Washington, Dec. ——Gen. Francisco Villa, once the leading Mexican rebel leader, who made his peace with the De la Huerta Government last summer and retired to a large estate at Canutillo, in Durango, given him by the Government, has complained to President Obregon that bandits robbed him of 200 head of horses. Villa asks for more adequate protection from marauding bands.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Good Links.—The man in the rainbow stockings was trying to play golf. The difficulty was, of course, to hit the ball. It was so much easier to hit the ground. He hit that every time. The turf flew in all directions. Swish! Swosh! Plop! More excavations. Something was wrong somewhere. It couldn't be his stockings. It must be the links. He turned helplessly to his opponent.

" What do you think of these links? " he exclaimed.

" What do I think of 'em? " gasped his opponent, wiping a bit of soil from his lips. " Pouf. Best I ever tasted."—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

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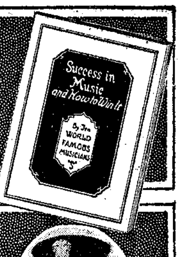
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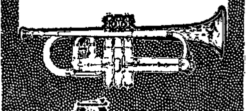

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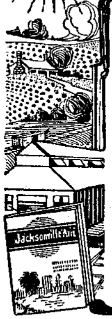

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